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U.S. Jobless Rate At 10.4 Percent, Ending Long Climb

By Caroline Addison
Washington Post Service
 WASHINGTON — The U.S. unemployment rate dropped to 10.4 percent in January, the first decline in the jobless rate since the recession began a year and a half ago and out of several clear signs of improvement in the labor market, the Labor Department reported Friday.

"We're on the move now," clearly stated President Ronald Reagan at an impromptu White House session with reporters. "This dip in unemployment, coming after word of higher retail sales, high auto sales, is one more sign that America is on the mend."

The president said that experts have predicted that an "economic recovery could lead to the creation of as many as 4.5 million new jobs in the next two years."

The January jobless rate, however, still meant that an estimated 11.4 million Americans were out of work last month, after seasonal adjustment, the Labor Department said. The December jobless rate was 10.8 percent, with more than 12 million people counted as unemployed.

For the first time, the department also published jobless figures that included the military. Since none of these people are out of work, their inclusion in the figures had the effect of lowering the January jobless rate to 10.2 percent.

Friday's unemployment news supports the growing evidence that the recession is now ending or already over. But analysts cautioned that the jobless rate may rise again in coming months even if the economy continues to pick up. The decline in unemployment in January was exaggerated by special factors, such as the unusually mild weather and a sharp drop in the labor force, analysts said.

It is a relief, they said, that the numbers of people who would like to work but have stopped looking for jobs because they do not believe that they can find them. As the economy recovers and job prospects improve, they are likely to come back into the officially counted labor force and swell the unemployment number.

There may be "some increase in unemployment in February and March even as the recovery gets under way," said Gordon Richardson, director of economic analysis at the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Reagan's official forecast for the economy predicts that the jobless rate will average 10.7 percent this year, on the new basis that includes the military, and will decline during the year to 10.4 percent by the fourth quarter.

President Reagan has been accused of dueling an overly pessimistic economic forecast to pressure Congress into approving more spending cuts.

The latest economic data suggests that Mr. Reagan's forecast for economic growth of 3.1 percent during 1983 may prove too low. It had assumed the recovery would not under way until the spring, but many economists now think the December may turn out to have been the bottom of the recession. Martin Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said last week that the economy may grow by as much as 3 percent during 1983, bringing unemployment down to about 9 1/2 percent by year end.

Other important points in Friday's employment release included a 340,000 increase in payroll employment, outside farming, and marked increases in the average length of the workweek in the private sector and business as a whole and in the nation's factories.

Most of last month's employment increase was accounted for by increased jobs in construction and trade.

Mr. Feldstein said Friday that real U.S. economic growth this year may reach 5 percent if latest unemployment figures represent a trend. Reuters reported from Geneva.

He said 5 percent growth would cut \$20 billion off the expected budget deficit of \$189 billion for 1984.

Mr. Feldstein, who is accompanying Vice President George Bush, said recovery could be on the way in the United States because unemployment fell in December and January by 300,000, job surveys indicate rising employment throughout industry and factory hours worked also had risen.



U.S. Vice President George Bush, left, and Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, a Soviet arms negotiator, leaving Geneva meeting.

Bush, Russians Discuss Arms Soviet Union Challenged to Present New Missile Plan

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service
 GENEVA — U.S. Vice President George Bush, pressing the Soviet Union to revise its positions in the arms reduction talks here, met Friday with the chief Soviet negotiator and told them the United States was "deadly serious" about achieving weapons cutbacks.

The meetings with the Soviet officials followed a speech in which Mr. Bush linked progress in talks on intermediate-range missiles with Soviet abandonment of what the vice president called the Soviet monopoly on the weapons and Soviet recognition of the "legitimate security concerns" of the United States.

Mr. Bush talked for an hour with Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, who heads the Soviet delegation discussing the intermediate-range missiles, and then for another hour with Viktor P. Karpov, the chief of the Soviet delegation discussing strategic arms.

"I asked them to take the message back to the leadership in Moscow," Mr. Bush said later, "that we are... deadly serious about reaching an agreement."

He described the conversations as very frank and said they took place "in a spirit of open exchange."

"It was a good day for projecting our interest in peace," Mr. Bush said.

The two sets of negotiations are being conducted separately in Geneva. The intermediate-range missile talks have the greater urgency because the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is scheduled to begin to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles at the end of the year if no agreement is reached.

The strategic arms talks, in rough terms, involve U.S. and Soviet missiles that can reach each other's territory, while the intermediate-range discussions are limited to ground-launched weapons whose range is no greater than about 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers).

When Mr. Kvitsinsky was asked if he felt encouraged about the outcome of the medium-range talks after meeting Mr. Bush, he replied, "Not much."

"The talks were frank about the possibilities we have here," Mr. Karpov said, "and I feel maybe it will be useful for clarifying positions."

Mr. Bush also spoke in optimistic tones about the strategic arms discussions, explaining that there were areas, including one involving general confidence-building measures, "where we ought to be able to find an agreement. We feel strongly about it. The Soviets said they did too."

In his speech at the Palais des Nations, delivered before the 40-nation Committee on Disarmament, a United Nations affiliate, Mr. Bush described the intermediate-range weapons systems as being of "greatest concern to both sides."

The American bargaining position, the so-called zero option, through which all intermediate-range missiles would be banned, was "not a take-it-or-leave-it proposition," he said. But in the most direct terms he has used since beginning his European tour Sunday, Mr. Bush stressed that the United States would only accept an "effective and balanced" agreement.

So far, he said, Soviet proposals leave the Soviet Union with a monopoly on the systems. Constructive Soviet suggestions would receive what Mr. Bush called "serious consideration." But, he went on, the Russians would have to accept American security considerations. According to an aide, Mr. Bush meant that no solution would be acceptable to the United States that separates it from the defense of Europe.

Reviewing the current balance, Mr. Bush said that the Soviet Union now has more than 600 SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 ground-launched intermediate-range missiles. The United States has none, he continued, but would begin to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in NATO states at the end of 1983.

"We will, of course, continue to give the most serious consideration to any constructive Soviet proposal," Mr. Bush said. "Ours is not a take-it-or-leave-it proposition. However, we think the Soviet Union must recognize our legitimate security concerns in these talks."

Mr. Bush, in repeating the zero option proposal said, "The only argument I've heard why we cannot eliminate this whole generation of intermediate-range weapons 'is that the Soviets are against it.'"

A brief reference to Mr. Bush's remarks was offered after the speech by the Soviet delegate to the disarmament committee, Viktor Issaev.

Mr. Issaev said proposals by the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, would reduce the Soviet missiles to "no more than the NATO total."

In fact, neither the French nor the British strategic nuclear forces (about 162 warheads) are under NATO command, and both the French and British governments have rejected any attempt to include them or to take them into consideration in the Geneva talks.

■ Soviet Union Criticizes Bush
 The Soviet Union said Friday that Mr. Bush had failed to show that the United States is serious about arms control in his speech to the disarmament committee in Geneva. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

U.S., China to Resume Military Contacts

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
 BEIJING — The United States and China agreed Friday on preliminary steps to revive high-level military contacts, which were largely suspended after the Reagan administration took office two years ago.

Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, in a meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, agreed with the U.S. suggestion for closer military relations and to procedures that U.S. officials hope will lead to an early visit to China by Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger.

A senior U.S. official, in providing details on Mr. Shultz's meetings Friday, the third of his four days in Beijing, also said that Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang told Mr. Shultz that he would visit the United States and invited President Ronald Reagan to visit China. No dates were set for either visit.

Mr. Zhao, in an apparent move to underscore the easing in Chinese-U.S. tensions, held a press conference at the Great Hall of the People for U.S. journalists in which he said that Taiwan remained the main obstacle in relations, but that he hoped it would not stand in the way of his visit to the United States or Mr. Reagan's to China.

The meeting that Mr. Shultz held with Mr. Zhang was viewed by U.S. officials as potentially the most significant single session so far in the trip. Mr. Shultz winds up his talks Saturday with a meeting with Deng Xiaoping, the principal Chinese leader, before going to South Korea Sunday.

During the Carter administration, Harold Brown, the former secretary of defense, visited China in January 1980 in the aftermath of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. And in May of that year, Gen. Biao, who was then China's defense minister, toured U.S. military installations and companies.

Those trips set in motion high-level military collaboration, which included the establishment of a U.S. electronic detection station in China to check on Soviet missile tests.

But after Mr. Reagan took office, and the dispute over continuing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan intensified, the military cooperation virtually halted, U.S. officials said.

When Alexander M. Haig Jr., the former secretary of state, visited Beijing in June 1981, he announced that China would be eligible to buy U.S. arms and also said a Chinese military mission would visit the United States two months later. The visit never took place, because of the Taiwan dispute, officials believe.

Last August, the United States and China issued a communiqué in which Washington pledged to phase out arms sales to Taiwan and China promised to resume with the island through peaceful means.

As a result of the Shultz-Zhang talks, Richard Armitage, deputy assistant secretary of defense, and Admiral Jonathan Howe, director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, will meet Saturday with a senior Chinese defense official to discuss future exchanges in such fields as military medicine, education and logistics.

A U.S. official said Mr. Shultz suggested to Mr. Zhang that Mr. Weinberger come to China to discuss overall military issues. The Chinese were noncommittal, the official said.

Neither Mr. Shultz nor Mr. Zhang raised the possibility of China's buying U.S. weapons. A U.S. official said this is still a sensitive issue because China is reluctant to buy U.S. arms while they are also being sold to Taiwan.

As to the possible visits of Mr. Zhao and Mr. Reagan, it is assumed by diplomats in Beijing that the Chinese leader will travel to the United States this summer and that Mr. Reagan may come here next year.

Mr. Zhao, in meeting with reporters, said that Taiwan was "the main obstacle to the development of our bilateral relations."

But a U.S. participant in the talks said that Mr. Zhao, in talking about Taiwan with Mr. Shultz, said that many Chinese were concerned that the United States did not intend to live up to last August's communiqué, and Mr. Shultz replied that Mr. Reagan was committed to do so.

This seemed to satisfy the Chinese, at least for the moment, he said. Mr. Shultz also met with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the leader of the Cambodian resistance forces, to hear a report on Cambodia.

Mr. Zhao said during his press conference that he would not predict what will happen when talks with the Soviet Union resume in Moscow next month.

"China wishes that the Soviet leaders make new efforts toward elimination of the obstacles to the development of Chinese-Soviet relations so that there will be a breakthrough in the next round of consultations," he said.

He also said that China was not optimistic about the possibility of the United States and the Soviet Union reaching agreement in their arms control talks.

The Chinese have said nothing to the Americans about the Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia. The United States has pledged to Japan and other states that it would not agree to any plan by which SS-20s in Europe could be moved to Asia.



Zhao Ziyang, China's prime minister, points to American reporters in Beijing after Secretary of State George P. Shultz asked if reporters had given him any problems.

Pressure of Migration Eases in Accra Scope of Expulsion in Question, But Thousands Delayed at Border

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
 ACCRA, Ghana — The migration of Ghanaians ordered expelled from Nigeria along with other foreigners Jan. 17 seemed to be easing Friday, leaving questions about the real scope of the exodus.

Thousands of Ghanaians, who have trekked by bus and car and ship from Nigeria, across two countries, were reported, however, to be stranded at the Afao border crossing, awaiting transportation. The government has commandeered virtually every vehicle it can, so long lines form in Accra of people waiting buses.

The Ghanaians at Afao are said by relief officials to be hungry, thirsty and nearly destitute. The officials said that the migration seems to be easing now, but the danger is that the last to arrive will also be the weakest and most prone to disease.

Commodore Steve Obimpeh, an official in charge of the "repatriation task force" said Friday that "the pressure is easing" with only 12,000 persons arriving at reception centers in Accra, the Ghanaian capital, to be processed by police and relief officials.

Those still stranded at the border, he said, "are not very well. There are food and water problems."

His estimate for the total number to have arrived home was "350,000-plus," a figure at odds with another government tally of 900,000 returnees. Commodore Obimpeh ascribed the discrepancy to the fact that many Ghanaians may be slipping across borders without declaring themselves to authorities.

There is no independent way to substantiate any of the figures, but there is a feeling among some Westerners here that while the exodus was one of the largest in black Africa in recent years, it has not been quite so vast as initially feared.

Ghana's first estimate of the number of its nationals likely to be affected by the expulsions was 1.2 million, while Nigeria put the figure at 2 million. There has been no evidence so far to support either of these totals.

The impact on West Africa, nonetheless, will be profound. "Most of the people who have returned will not be able to stay in Ghana," said Justice Kwame Owusu, a Ghanaian who said that he had spent two years as a domestic servant in Nigeria. "We will go on to other West African countries, like the Ivory Coast."

The Ivory Coast already has a sizable foreign population and its economic problems at present do not permit much expansion of the alien community.

The exodus, however, seems to have been thus far free of great disaster. Commodore Obimpeh said that a total of 26 persons had died in traffic accidents in Ghana and that many of those reaching Accra seemed relatively cheerful.

"Migration is a tradition in these parts," a Ghanaian official said. "People move back and forth across borders all the time, so they are used to the idea of movement."

Equally, however, relief officials said that the enforced migration this time had been a rough journey and would cause hardship in the future. There is little opportunity for the returnees in destitute Ghana, Western diplomats said, so the choices are limited.

They have gotten used to city ways," a relief official said, "so they will not be able to just go back to the farm."

Commodore Obimpeh said that many of the street-smart returnees from Lagos' violence-ridden Agege suburb would need to be "reconditioned."

The other option, according to the official, "will be to wait until Nigeria is no longer so sensitive about them and return." They will go back to Nigeria eventually, he said. "There is nothing for them here."

In the meantime, at the trade fair in Accra, a new commerce has developed these days that deals in Ghanaian returnees.

For them, the journey is not over when they arrive in Accra after a grueling voyage that has taken some of them two weeks. For they have arrived in a city that has neither rooms nor jobs for them and so they must continue to homes in more remote places where, they hope, they will be welcomed.

Since Ghana reopened its border with neighboring Togo on Saturday on the transit corridor from Nigeria, Ghanaian officials said have processed their nationals at the trade fair here. The fair has become a transit camp where vendors and relief agencies distribute food, names are registered and trucks and buses arrive to take them farther inland.

The United States announced Thursday that it would provide 60 tons of food for the relief effort, which is dependent on outsiders because of Ghana's inability to feed the returnees. The amount is U.S. officials said, enough to give 500,000 people one meal each.

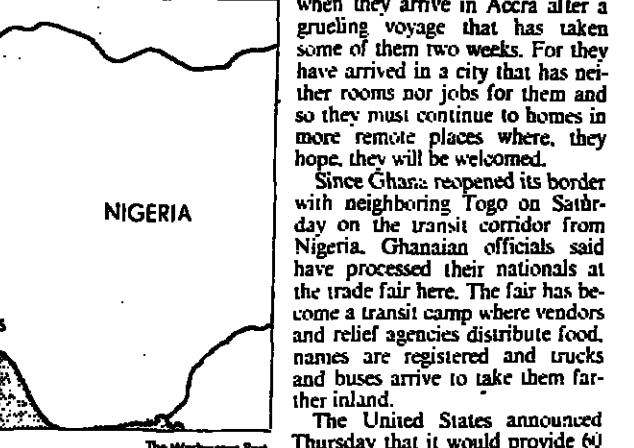
Nigeria announced the expulsion of the aliens Jan. 17 for reasons that related in part to the nation's shrinking economy and in part, too, to domestic political pressures.

In Ghana, the decision has presented troubles that add to those already faced by Flight Lieutenant Jerry J. Rawlings, who seized power here for the second time on Dec. 31, 1981.

The immediate intention of the Rawlings administration, according to diplomats, is to ensure that those returning do not stay on in Ghana's major cities, but go to hometowns and villages where they will be more easily absorbed.

"They have no choice," a Ghanaian official said.

■ 6 Die in Truck Crash
 United Press International reported from Accra that Ghanaian officials said six persons were killed Thursday and 146 hospitalized when a truck crowded with returnees skidded down a ravine.



The Washington Post

Pressure of Migration Eases in Accra

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CAPITOL HILL VISIT — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, left, talking with Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Kreisky also met with President Ronald Reagan. Page 3.

Eanes Calls Portuguese Elections for April 25

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
 LISBON — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes dissolved the center-right dominated parliament Friday and announced general elections for April 25, the ninth anniversary of the Portuguese revolution.

A presidential spokesman read a brief statement, announcing that Mr. Eanes had signed a decree dissolving the legislature.

Deputies to the Assembly of the Republic had rushed through the 51-clause budget with a minimum of debate in a session that began Thursday and ended early Friday to clear the way for the elections. The deputies convened later for a brief final session.

Mr. Eanes said he would call new elections as the only way out of an eight-week-old government crisis caused by the resignation of Prime Minister Francisco Balsemão over feuding within his three-party, rightist Democratic Alliance coalition.

But Mr. Eanes ordered the outgoing government to first solve the country's most pressing economic problems, and the cabinet drew up a provisional budget, which differed little from one that ended with the collapse of the government in December.

Mr. Balsemão's unexpected resignation on Dec. 19 had left the country without a budget and stalled negotiations for international loans.

The outgoing finance minister, João Salgueiro, had said that without the budget many government departments would be unable to fulfill their obligations.

Friday's budget, which allows the raising of essential taxes and foreign loans needed to keep the country solvent, could be changed by the next government with parliamentary approval after it takes office.

Mr. Eanes met with election officials on Thursday to discuss arrangements for the poll, the fifth general election since democracy was restored.

Public opinion polls show the Socialist Party, led by Mário Soares, a former prime minister, replacing the Social Democrats as the biggest party in parliament after new voting.

But the polls did not show the Socialists, out of power since 1978, gaining a majority in the 250-seat legislature.

Kohl and Thatcher Qualify Position Over Zero Option

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Friday that they firmly back the West's zero option plan for stripping Europe of middle-range nuclear missiles, but they added it is "not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal."

In a joint statement after a one-day meeting at Chequers, Mrs. Thatcher's official countryside residence, the two said the plan "remains far and away the best solution" to the standoff between Soviet SS-20 missiles already deployed in Europe and the 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles that NATO plans to start deploying by year's end.

But Mr. Kohl and Mrs. Thatcher said other solutions were possible, so long as they are "firmly based on the principle of balance — that is, balanced numbers of comparable weapons systems in an equi-

table agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union." The statement, read by Mrs. Thatcher, said: "We emphasize that the zero option is not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal."

But it warned that lacking "agreement on the zero option, the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles will go ahead as planned."

The statement was the clearest indication yet that the West may be willing to accept a partial, interim deal with Moscow falling short of the zero option. A senior British source said afterward that "some disarmament is better than none."

Mrs. Thatcher said the zero option "is the best balance. We hold out that prospect. Why will the Soviet Union not accept it? If they will not, the negotiations will continue in Geneva."

There was no indication of what sort of compromise Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kohl considered could be

achieved at the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva. British officials, however, said any interim pact would have to be "as near to zero as possible."

West Germany is to get all 108 of the Pershing-2 missiles NATO is deploying, as well as 96 cruise missiles. Britain is to take the first 96 of its cruise contingent of 160 starting at the end of this year.

"The chancellor and I agree there can be no question whatsoever of a Soviet monopoly in this class of weapons system," Mrs. Thatcher said. "In the longer term, our goal remains the achievement of balance at the level of zero."

Mr. Kohl, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, is facing parliamentary elections March 6 in which the missiles have become a major issue.

The chancellor told North German radio Friday that he would visit Moscow soon if returned to office.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain listens to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany at a press conference after his arrival for their meeting in England Friday.

Soviet Gives Brezhnev Firm Place in History

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The new Kremlin leadership Thursday paid its respects to the late Leonid I. Brezhnev with a lengthy review of his posthumously published essays in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

Both the publication of sections of his memoirs and Pravda's 2,400-word review indicated that Brezhnev seemed assured a place in Soviet history books.

This in itself is a major development. After the death of Stalin in 1953, Nikita Khrushchev turned the dictator into a nonperson and denounced his entire career. The same thing happened to Khrushchev when he was removed from power in 1964 and replaced by Brezhnev as Soviet Communist Party leader.

The two upheavals left the Soviet Union with a period of 40 years that was glossed over in history books. But the man who succeeded Brezhnev as party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, apparently does not intend to deny his predecessor a place in history.

However, that place seems likely to be modest and perhaps not entirely in keeping with the great authority and even greater public adulation Brezhnev enjoyed before his death last November.

When the earlier parts of his memoirs were published during his lifetime, Brezhnev was hailed in the Soviet media as one of "the planet's best-read authors." Entire chapters dealing with his wartime exploits and subsequent party

work were read over radio and television.

Thursday's Pravda review was a warm tribute to Brezhnev's activities as party worker and leader. It contained no exaggerated praise and assessed the latest works published in the monthly journal Novy Mir as the end to "a great and serious effort."

The most interesting part of the posthumously published essays include Brezhnev's sketches of some of the major figures in the Kremlin leadership, including Mr. Andropov, Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, Konstantin U. Chernenko, a Politburo member who was Brezhnev's closest associate, and another Politburo member, Dinmukhamed A. Kunayev.

Brezhnev wrote that he "highly appreciated" Mr. Andropov's

China and India Get to 'Heart' of Border Dispute

Reuters

BEIJING — China and India made no substantial progress in the latest round of talks on their long-standing frontier dispute, according to the official Chinese news agency Xinhua.

But the agency said Thursday that in the third round of negotiations, which ended Wednesday in Beijing, the two sides "got to the heart of the matter."

The agency added that the talks were unlike previous ones in which the delegations merely "presented their positions, but did not touch on any concrete approaches to a solution of the issue."

India says China occupies about 14,000 square miles (37,500 square kilometers) of Indian territory. China opposes Indian control over the sparsely populated state of Arunachal Pradesh.



Leonid I. Brezhnev

"modesty, humaneness and outstanding efficiency."

He praised Marshal Ustinov's "great organizational abilities" and described him as a tireless worker who personally supervised Moscow's armaments industry.

But he lavished his greatest praise on Mr. Chernenko, citing his "talent and experience" as a party leader. He described Mr. Chernenko, a rival of Mr. Andropov for the post of Soviet party leader, as a man knowing how to "convince people, how to find the right organizational forms" and who is a "convicted fighter, sensitive toward comrades while making great demands on his own work performance."

To a Soviet reader, Brezhnev's sketches of top personalities merely confirmed the perception during the last years of his life that he favored Mr. Chernenko to succeed him as party leader.

Iran War, Declining Oil Revenues Straining Iraq-Jordan Alliance

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein's dream of turning his close political alliance with Iraq into an economic bonanza has foundered as the Baghdad government has run out of cash.

Bogged down in the third year of a costly war with Iran, Iraq has begun defaulting on multimillion-dollar payments due to Jordanian businessmen lured by Baghdad's now much-reduced oil revenues, banking sources say.

They said the king has yet to bail out the businessmen, whom he encouraged to invest heavily when he inaugurated a political alliance with President Saddam Hussein's government in Baghdad in 1978.

Deprived of all but 150,000 barrels a day in oil exports by the closure of its Gulf terminals and the pipeline across hostile Syria, Iraq has been living on the assistance of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf oil producers since the early months of the war that began in September 1980.

But while Jordanian investment in Iraq has foundered and Iraqi aid to many Third World countries has been cut, the Iraqis have continued to provide about \$300 million a year in aid to Jordan in recognition of King Hussein's solid political support throughout the war.

Those funds were part of an overall annual sum of \$1.25 billion the king received from the Arab League summit meeting held in Baghdad in November 1981.

"The king's unstinting political support ensures that the Iraqis want to pay," a financial source said, "but the question is — can they?"

With official encouragement, Jordanian exports to Iraq jumped from \$39 million in 1979 to \$84 million in 1980 and \$189 million in 1981. The first six months of last year also showed a continuing surge, with the exports reaching \$126 million.

But in the absence of official statistics for the last half of 1982, banking sources had already predicted difficulties when no new Iraqi contracts were signed throughout all last year.

Specialists said a plastics company and at least one large civil engineering and construction company were in "heavy trouble." In the last few years Jordanians had made handsome profits from the transit trade passing through the Red Sea port of Aqaba and overland to Iraq by providing vegetables, poultry, eggs and imported household goods to the Iraqi market.

The world's No. 2 oil exporter at the outbreak of the Gulf war, Iraq is dependent on a pipeline across Turkey to the Mediterranean for its foreign exchange earnings.

Even were Iraq oil to earn the official \$34-a-barrel price set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, its income would come to less than a third of what is required to support its war economy, specialists say.

Gulf producers have contributed

huge amounts to cover Iraqi losses.

The oil glut shows no sign of abating. Saudi Arabia is posting a budget deficit. Kuwait's largesse is likely to be cut back because of the government's responsibility in reimbursing at least some of the tens of billions of dollars lost in the collapse of the Kuwait stock exchange.

Remittances, which jumped 30 percent between 1981 and 1982 and accounted for more than \$1 billion, are leveling off. Overseas Jordanians have funneled money into Europe and the United States, attracted by higher interest rates.

Also deterring investment there are the war jitters caused by Iraq's invasion of Lebanon and reiterated suggestions by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel that the monarchy be overthrown and Jordan turned into a Palestinian homeland.

Gone are the heady days of the Baghdad summit meeting when the wealthy Arab countries promised Jordan and other nations facing Iraq generous 10-year subsidies.

Even when Libya and Saudi Arabia made up the difference until last year, declining oil revenues meant their reneging on the Libyan and Algerian shares.

Jordanian planners still count automatically on the yearly Iraqi subsidy. The downfall of President Saddam Hussein clearly would create major political and economic problems for the king.

Reagan Says Israel Has Promised to Avoid Beirut Confrontations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday that the Israeli government had given assurances there would be no more incidents such as the one on Wednesday in which Israeli troops tried to cross into a Beirut buffer zone guarded by U.S. Marines.

"We do have such assurances," Mr. Reagan said at a news conference when asked about the incident. He added: "I must say the same [Israeli] unit, the same commander tried three times at that same point."

Since the marines arrived in Lebanon and took up positions in Beirut last September, there have been a number of incidents in which Israeli troops have tried to cross their lines without authorization, according to the Defense Department.

Mr. Reagan said the multinational force was in Lebanon to allow the Lebanese government to establish stability in the war-ravaged country, a goal he said was impeded by "these repeated efforts to go through the lines and do what was agreed that they would not do."

Mr. Reagan said the United States was trying to speed the departure of all foreign forces from Lebanon so that the multinational peacekeeping force could return home.

On Wednesday, a Marine captain drew and loaded his pistol to prevent three Israeli tanks from crossing into the U.S. buffer area. The tanks then withdrew.

A senior Israeli official said Friday in Jerusalem that Israel delivered an apology for the way the Marine officer behaved. He said the matter would be pursued by the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

The Israeli government has denied that its tanks were in an unauthorized area.

Israeli officers have been complaining that Palestinian guerrillas have been hiding in U.S.-guarded areas and attacking their forces, but Marine officers on the scene have denied this.

Alan Rosenberg, a spokesman for the State Department, rejected Israeli officials in Lebanon had agreed on a "no-go line" in Beirut beyond which Israel's forces would not operate.

In Lebanon, fighting between Druze and Christian overflowed from the mountains Friday with artillery shells and rockets slamming into Christian-populated East

Beirut for the second time in a week.

The Christian Phalange radio reported that five persons were killed and 44 wounded in the attack on the city. There was no immediate report on the casualties in the fighting on the hills overlooking the Lebanese capital, police said.

The new round of sectarian fighting erupted soon after Beirut radio reported that a Druze leader, Fayal Arslan, and his wife had escaped assassination when a bomb exploded near their car as they were parking in front of their Beirut home.

A new ceasefire worked out by the Lebanese government halted the three-hour Christian-Druze fighting shortly before the arrival of French reinforcements to buttress the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, police said.

The Lebanese government said 160 French troops from the 9th Marine Infantry division arrived by air in Beirut on Friday night from Nantes in western France.

The fighting, which broke a two-day ceasefire sponsored by the Israeli Army, flared in the hilltop towns of Babia, Kfarshima and Hadath, about two miles (3.2 kilometers) from U.S. Marine positions at Beirut's international airport, police said.

They said artillery and rocket fire also poured on the village of Kfar Shima, four miles southeast of Beirut, where Israel had moved about 20 tanks and armored personnel carriers to tighten the grip on the southern exits of Beirut.

The fighting is east of the main supply route of the Israeli Army. Lieutenant Colonel John Cochran of the newly arrived British contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon said his men will soon be patrolling that route.

More than 150 people have been killed in the sporadic fighting between Maronite Christian and Druze militiamen in the central Lebanese mountains and southeast of Beirut since November.

The French Defense Ministry said in Paris that another 138 marines with 60 vehicles were to leave by boat from the port of Toulon on Sunday and arrive in Beirut Feb. 13.

France's president, Francois Mitterrand, decided Thursday to reinforce the 1,600-man French contingent in Lebanon by 298 marines, following three attacks that wounded three members of the contingent in West Beirut in one week.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Denies Brazil Atom Report

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — The U.S. ambassador to Brazil, citing as proof bilateral agreements with the United States, strongly denied Friday published reports that Brazil is taking steps toward developing a nuclear weapons potential.

"In the opinion of the United States government, Brazil is not building a bomb, period," said Langhorne A. Motley in a telephone interview from Brasilia. He said Brazil "has honored" all of its bilateral nuclear agreements with the United States as well as with West Germany. These agreements, he said, call for safeguards and inspections.

The denial followed reports that Brazil is producing small amounts of plutonium in a U.S.-supplied research reactor and is reprocessing it in a facility not open to international inspection.

Greeks Protest Reagan Aid Plan

ATHENS (NYT) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu wrote Friday to President Ronald Reagan protesting his proposal to Congress to double military assistance to Turkey in 1984, while keeping unchanged the level of aid to Greece.

The state news agency said that the letter was approved by the cabinet and that the contents would be made public Saturday. The agency said the letter also referred to the present negotiations over the U.S. bases in Greece. The press almost unanimously interpreted Mr. Reagan's move as an attempt to exert pressure on Greece during the negotiations on the bases.

Mr. Reagan called on Congress to approve \$775 million in military aid to Turkey for 1984, compared with \$400 million this year, and to keep aid to Greece at \$280 million.

France to Sell Iraq 29 Mirages

PARIS (UPI) — France will deliver 29 Mirage F-1 fighter planes to Iraq this year and is studying an Iraqi order for Super-Etendard attack planes, successfully used by Argentina in the Falklands war, the newspaper Le Monde said Friday.

Both the Super-Etendards and the Mirage F-1s can be armed with Exocet missiles, which were used by Argentina to sink two British vessels. Iraq, at war for 28 months against Iran, has bought Exocets and has installed some on its French Super-Frelon helicopters for use against Iranian military ships, the newspaper said.

Russia Plans Reports on Afghanistan

MOSCOW (UPI) — For the first time since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan in 1979, a Soviet newspaper Friday said that it would begin printing articles regularly about the forces serving there.

The newspaper of the Young Communist League, Komsomolskaya Pravda, said that a column would be published under the headline "The Place of Service Is Afghanistan."

"The column is being opened by the newspaper as a result of the great interest shown by readers in that story and on the subject in general," the newspaper said. Soviet newspapers and television have never provided daily coverage of the three-year war against Afghan insurgents. No casualty figures have been released nor have the Russians revealed the number of troops they have sent to Afghanistan.

Indian Panel Meets on Assam Riots

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — A special committee of the Indian cabinet met Friday to assess pre-election violence in the northeastern state of Assam, where eight persons have been killed in the last two days.

The Press Trust of India news agency said that one person was killed Friday when police opened fire to disperse crowds in Sadiya near the state's eastern border. Five persons were killed by police Wednesday, night and two died in clashes among demonstrators. Several parts of the state are now under curfew.

Violence has increased since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called the election early last month after the breakdown of talks between the government and Assamese militants on the issue of Bangladeshi immigrants.

For the Record

PARIS (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt left for Cairo on Friday, ending a tour of four countries to discuss Middle East peace proposals with Western leaders. Mr. Mubarak met with President Francois Mitterrand on Friday night to brief him on his talks with British, Canadian and U.S. leaders.

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Edward C. Meyer, 54, will retire June 30 after completing a four-year tour as army chief of staff, the Pentagon announced Friday. No successor has been named.

CORRECTION

A Washington Post article in the Jan. 26 Herald Tribune incorrectly gave the former post of Zhang Chingchao, one of the Gang of Four radicals in China. He had been a deputy prime minister.

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NEW YORK PARIS

Canada's Tories Choose a Leader

United Press International

OTTAWA — Canada's opposition Progressive Conservative Party has unanimously chosen Erik Nielsen, a member of Parliament from the Yukon, as interim party leader to replace Joe Clark.

Mr. Clark resigned after the party's national convention last week in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he received the support of 66.9 percent of the convention delegates. Mr. Clark, who was prime minister for nine months in 1979 and 1980, had said he would resign and call a leadership convention if he failed to get at least 67 percent.

Mr. Nielsen, 58, who was chosen Wednesday, will serve until another person is picked at the party's leadership convention, to be called as soon as possible.

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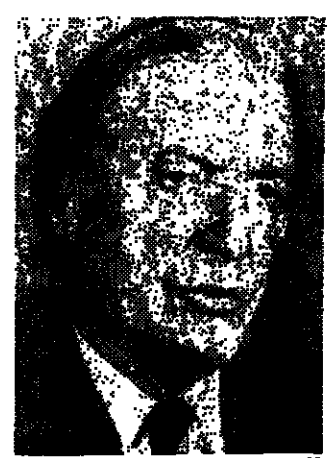
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Charles Haughey

3 Challenge Haughey on Leadership

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN — Former Prime Minister Charles Haughey is to face a motion calling for his resignation as leader of the Fianna Fail at a meeting of the parliamentary party Monday, a party spokesman said Friday.

Despite resistance by Mr. Haughey and his supporters, party officials decided to call the meeting at the request of members who want Mr. Haughey replaced as the Fianna Fail leader.

On Thursday, Mr. Haughey called on party members to rally around him as their "democratically elected leader." He accused the media and political opponents at home and abroad of trying to discredit him and the party.

Dissident party members led by Desmond O'Malley said they would present a motion Monday calling on Mr. Haughey to resign.

Three former ministers, Mr. O'Malley, Michael O'Kennedy and Gerry Collins, are leading candidates to replace him.

Earlier this week, 41 members of the 75-member parliamentary group signed a petition calling for a special debate on the leadership issue.

Mr. Haughey has been under increasing pressure to resign after a scandal erupted last month over electronic eavesdropping during his last government.

Party critics said Friday that they saw Mr. Haughey's remarks as an attempt to appeal directly to the rank and file over the heads of the party's members of Parliament.

A majority of the elected members signed a petition demanding a special meeting on the leadership crisis and it is the parliamentary group alone that can elect or remove a leader.

Ben Bella Willing To Lead Algeria

The Associated Press

PARIS — Ahmed Ben Bella, a former president of Algeria, has been quoted as saying he would be willing to return to power for "a maximum of six months" to "catalyze the same forces" in his North African nation.

"Despite all of its good intentions, the Algerian government is not bringing about any solutions to the current problems of my country," Mr. Ben Bella said Thursday in an interview with Le Matin, a Paris newspaper. "I have thus decided to no longer silence myself. I am for human rights and that today is the most important problem in the Islamic world."

Mr. Ben Bella, 66, was Algeria's president from independence until he was deposed in 1965.

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Reagan Asks His Staff To Search for Projects That Would Create Jobs

By Helen Dewar and Juan Williams

WASHINGTON — The White House has responded to a virtual congressional stampede toward a federal jobs program by disclosing that President Ronald Reagan has asked the Office of Management and Budget to look for ways to speed up military and civilian government construction.

The announcement followed meetings between the president, Senate Republican leaders and key White House officials in a strategy for coping with bipartisan congressional demands for an anti-recession program.

First, Senate and House Democrats, who split over job-creating initiatives last year, announced Wednesday they would join to develop a \$5 billion to \$10 billion jobs plan by next month. Then, Robert H. Michel of Illinois announced that the minority Republicans in the House, whom he leads, were setting up a task force to work out "comprehensive jobs legislation."

Congressional sources said the administration is considering, in addition to construction and repair jobs, humanitarian aid for victims of the recession and a "trigger" that would continue the funding under certain economic conditions.

Amid the activity on job-creating programs, the president's new budget proposal for the 1984 fiscal year went through another day of hammering and second-guessing on Capitol Hill.

The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the deficit will be \$22 billion less than the administration is forecasting for fiscal 1984, which will begin Oct. 1. This could lessen pressure for the domestic spending cuts Mr. Reagan wants. The budget office also estimated that the economy will grow faster than the administration has projected, and that interest rates will be lower.

Robert J. Dole, a Kansas Republican who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, declared that "there's no support" of the panel for the president's proposal for standard tax increases for 1986 through 1988 linked to the size of the deficit, and said he is working on an alternative tax plan.

A Republican member of the Senate Budget Committee, Senator Slade Gorton of Washington, proposed a budget alternative that would, among other things, halve defense spending below Mr. Reagan's recommendations, spread this July's scheduled 10-percent cut over two years, impose a \$5-billion oil import fee and delay two years the scheduled increase of income tax rates to inflation.

Pete V. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican who is chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said that he was "interested in examining" a defense spending increase of 5 percent after inflation instead of the 10 percent the president is seeking.

Despite all this, the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, said that he was "surviving," though he predicted there would be changes in the president's domestic and defense requests.

Mr. Baker also said he thought the president would be receptive to job-creating proposals. "The president's repeated use of 'make-work projects' sounds like a rejection, but the inference is that if the jobs are immediate and socially useful, he would consider them," the senator said.

Mr. Baker said he thought House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, is "not far off" in suggesting an acceleration of already scheduled government work such as repairs to veterans' hospitals.

Not long afterward, Larry M. Speakes, a White House deputy press secretary, said the president had authorized his staff to look into some items already in the budget that could possibly be accelerated. He cited military and General Services Administration construction, and Interior Department projects.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan had not approved a speedup of construction work and stressed that, if approved, the accelerated work would not require additional expenditures.

Programs already in the budget, such as extension of supplemental unemployment benefits, more money for job retraining and tax credits for hiring the unemployed.



Budget Director David A. Stockman, left, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger at budget hearings.

U.S. Military Planning Called Underfinanced

Air Force Report Suggests That Some Programs Be Stopped or Curbed

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON — An U.S. Air Force study group has concluded that even if Congress does not cut the Air Force's military budget in the next five years, there would not be enough money to pay for the planes, missiles and other Air Force equipment sought in the administration's five-year defense plan.

The report suggested that "we are trying to do too much with our current budget and as a result we are not doing many things well." It said that the Air Force should consider canceling some weapons programs and should sharply limit new programs to free money for high-priority weapons. This, it said, would require repeated statements by Caspar W. Weinberger, the defense secretary, that no budgeted weapons programs can safely be eliminated.

The report seems likely to complicate Mr. Weinberger's efforts to push the fiscal year 1984 military budget through Congress.

The study group's report, which became public through an unauthorized disclosure, expressed a belief that Congress probably would

make significant cuts and that annual "real cost increases" in weapons would continue. The report, which may further stimulate an already vigorous national debate on the military budget, said that if it becomes necessary "to cover the true cost" of the planned weapons purchases, "truly extraordinary growth in procurement authority would be required."

For example, the document said that if procurement costs continue to grow at the "real" rate of 5 percent of the last 12 years, the average annual air force procurement request of \$19.5 billion in the 1983-1988 defense plan would have to be

increased 30.2 percent to pay for the equipment called for in the administration's plan. The report's authors called for more "realistic" budgeting.

The report confirms its findings and recommendations to air force programs. However, the report's data on weapons costs, and the reasons it gives for cost growth and problems in managing weapons programs, seem to reinforce several other recent studies that reached similar conclusions that the five-year defense plan is "underfunded."

Despite its \$1,600-billion cost, the plan may underestimate "likely costs," the report seems to argue.

Republican Official Asks President For Decision on '84 Election Race

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The new chairman of the Republican National Committee has called upon President Ronald Reagan to let the party know "quite soon" whether he plans to seek re-election in 1984.

"Tomorrow would be nice," the chairman, Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., said Thursday when asked when he would like a signal of candidacy from the president. Mr. Fahrenkopf, a Nevada lawyer who was elected party chairman Jan. 23, also said that he would like Mr. Reagan to make his formal announcement by July 4, rather than the Labor Day date suggested by White House aides.

He said an early decision was needed from the president so that planning could begin for a re-election campaign. If Mr. Reagan does

not run, he said, possible Republican candidates should have an opportunity to start organizing for the 1984 campaign. He named Vice President George Bush, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader, and Sen. Paul Laxalt, of Nevada, as potential candidates if Mr. Reagan decides not to seek re-election.

Noting that it was only his third workday as chairman, Mr. Fahrenkopf said he was not prepared to endorse legislation to limit the expenditures of political action committees, known as PACs. Richard J. Richards, the former party chairman, had accused conservative PACs of draining party resources and of creating sympathy for Democratic candidates by attacking them harshly in television commercials.

The report was not classified secret or confidential, but was not intended for publication. Some of its conclusions seem to represent a marked departure from previous Air Force dogma. It was made available to reporters by the Project on Military Procurement, a nonprofit Washington organization that seeks to obtain and disseminate information about problems in weapons programs.

One major section of the air force report concludes, after analyzing much information on past and present weapons programs, that the time and money required to bring a new weapon system into production and use have dramatically increased since 1950. It also concludes that the numbers of weapons entering the U.S. arsenal have continued to drop at alarming rates.

Weinberger Instructed By Reagan to Oppose Any Arms Budget Cuts

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has instructed his defense secretary to oppose any congressional cuts in the administration's proposed military budget of \$245.3 billion for 1984.

The secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, received a statement delivered by a White House courier while he was testifying before the Senate Budget Committee Thursday. After reading it hastily, Mr. Weinberger told the committee Mr. Reagan had instructed him to say: "We have reached the bone and that any further cuts would do severe damage to our national security."

However, on the other side of Capitol Hill, another administration spokesman, David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, took a less insistent line with the House Budget Committee. Asked by the chairman, Representative James R. Jones, a Democrat of Oklahoma, whether any part of the budget was exempt from reduction by Congress, Mr. Stockman replied: "Obviously, this budget indicates there are no sacred cows."

Mr. Weinberger was unyielding in three hours with the Senate Budget Committee. Two Republicans, Robert W. Kasten of Wisconsin and Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the chairman, asked the secretary to prepare for the committee alternative budgets showing how he would apply cuts imposed by Congress. This would require the Pentagon to identify its lowest-priority items.

The secretary refused. He said he would "be glad" to show the committee what the results of a cut might be, "the loss of things needed," but he would not submit requested budgets showing increases.

es of 4, 6 and 8 percent instead of the 10 percent proposed by the administration.

"We don't recommend any cuts," he said repeatedly. "The budget, he said, was based on national security 'need,' regardless of how little money was left for nonmilitary programs. 'You can't construct a defense budget on what's fair to food stamps or fair to highways,' he said.

The secretary gave a limited undertaking to Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, not to let the armed services lease, rather than buy, any more ships or aircraft.

Apart from two cargo ships already leased with the consent of the committees, Mr. Weinberger said, "we have no plans to do any more immediately." Senator Metzenbaum and others have objected that leasing shifts some costs from the Pentagon budget to a loss of Treasury tax revenues.

In an unusually personal attack, Mr. Weinberger was denounced by Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, as a defense secretary "whose basic judgment is dangerous to our country." He said: "You give every appearance of being an inflexible ideologue who has lost any sense of rational proportion when it comes to assessing the defense need of our country."

Mr. Weinberger, flaring back, sought to interrupt Senator Riegle but was asked by Senator Domenici to wait. In his turn, the secretary replied: "You have accomplished your principal purpose, to launch a demagogic attack on me in time for the afternoon and evening editions."

At the end of the hearing, Senator Domenici said he regretted that the secretary was made the target of a personal attack.

Marines' Lebanon Duty Worries U.S. Officers

By Drew Middleton

NORFOLK, Virginia — Many officers at the military complex here say that they are perplexed about why the U.S. Marines are still in Lebanon. A naval officer said the Americans, who were taken from the Marine Amphibious Unit stationed in the Mediterranean, represented "the only

stay is supposed to be the progress of Israeli-Lebanese negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Those talks appear to be deadlocked.

Some officers here argue that the marines, whose training is concentrated on landing operations by sea and air, are neither trained nor organized for what, at the moment, is occupation duty.

Another element arousing concern among many is the incipient military situation around Beirut.

Intelligence sources in Washington and in capitals of North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries in Europe say that, although the Israeli invasion last year broke the organized armed forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization and brought about its withdrawal from the Beirut area, guerrillas are still operating there as well as in other parts of Lebanon.

The guerrillas, the informants say, are attacking Israeli forces, not the regular Lebanese troops, whom the American, French and Italian troops support. The sources say that there are indications that such attacks will increase in strength and frequency as more PLO guerrillas move from concentrations around Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, to the Beirut area.

Western sources say they are worried that the Israeli response, which is expected to be vigorous, might involve troops of the multinational force. Israeli armor has carried out patrols along the roads leading south from Beirut, occasionally spraying machine-gun fire on areas that might hide guerrillas.

These are the sort of operations, a source said, that "while perfectly understandable from the Israeli point of view, might lead to real difficulties between the Israelis and Americans." He asked whether the marines would be expected to seize a Palestinian seeking refuge behind American lines and turn him over to the Israelis.

Kreisky Optimistic on Arms Talks And Praises Reagan's 'Flexibility'

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria said Friday that after he conferred with President Ronald Reagan on Thursday he was optimistic that a nuclear arms agreement between Washington and Moscow could be achieved.

Mr. Kreisky blamed the Kremlin for the East-West dispute over medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and praised the Reagan administration for what he said was "flexibility."

Mr. Kreisky is in Washington for talks with the Reagan administration on trade disputes, the Middle East and other matters.

In a television interview about his meeting Thursday with Mr. Reagan, the chancellor said, "I am quite optimistic" about a nuclear arms agreement.

In criticizing Moscow, he said, "The Soviets started with the SS-20 missiles. This was a very bad thing."

Tension on Trade Issues
Bernard Weinraub of the New York Times reported from Washington:

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kreisky, after their meeting Thursday, indicated that both nations had eased the strain in relations over Austria's trade ties to the Soviet Union.

In a 30-minute meeting at the White House, Mr. Reagan also expressed his "personal regard" to Mr. Kreisky about the deadlock in Lebanon, according to a senior administration official. Mr. Kreisky, who is a strong supporter of the Arab cause in the Middle East, pledged to "do everything he could" to further Mr. Reagan's peace proposal, the official said.

Officials from both nations sought to mute the disagreements in the relationship. Mr. Kreisky, standing beside Mr. Reagan at the White House after the luncheon session, said relations between the United States and Austria "are completely without friction" and "characterized by long-lasting friendship between the two governments."

Mr. Reagan, slightly less effusive, said that U.S. ties to Austria were "close and cooperative." The president used the visit to announce formally the appointment of his longtime aide Helene von Damm, as ambassador to Austria.

Administration officials said that the Middle East was a "principal subject" in the meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kreisky, as well as the situation in Poland. Officials said that in a discussion of Lebanon, both leaders agreed that a withdrawal of all for-

sign forces was needed to restore stability in that nation.

Mr. Kreisky, who is on friendly terms with most Arab leaders, offered "no specific promises" about the Middle East and carried no messages from any Arab leader. Mr. Kreisky expressed his support for Mr. Reagan's Middle East plan for Palestinian self-rule on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, officials said.

One of the matters of disagreement in relations with Austria has been Mr. Kreisky's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization and his reception of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, Mr. March.

Mr. Kreisky is widely believed to have sought the meeting with Mr. Reagan to disarm his critics in Austria, who say that relations with the United States have darkened because of his policies. Parliamentary elections in Austria are set for April 24, and the campaign has begun.

Another cause of disagreement, Austria's transfer of advanced Western products and technology to Eastern Europe, has been largely resolved in recent days, U.S. and Austrian officials said. American officials had contended that the situation aided the military in the Soviet bloc.

U.S. Judge Says House May Cite Reagan Aide

By Al Kamen

WASHINGTON — A U.S. district judge has ruled that the House of Representatives can proceed with its case against Anne M. Gorsuch, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, for contempt of Congress.

Senior Judge John Lewis Smith Jr. dismissed Thursday a lawsuit by the Reagan administration asserting that the House could not prosecute Mrs. Gorsuch because she acted under orders from President Ronald Reagan.

The suit was viewed by both sides as a test of the limits of executive privilege, the doctrine invoked by the executive branch to keep sensitive information from Congress and the public. It also posed a confrontation believed to be unprecedented: the executive branch of government suing the

legislative branch before the judiciary.

In a seven-page ruling, Judge Smith said the judiciary should not intervene until Mrs. Gorsuch becomes a defendant in the criminal contempt proceeding. He called on both branches to "settle their differences without further judicial intervention."

Stanley M. Brand, general counsel to the clerk of the House, said the decision was a "total victory" for the House, which cited Mrs. Gorsuch in December for contempt after she refused to turn over documents to the House Public Works subcommittee. The committee was investigating her agency's efforts to clean up hazardous waste dumps.

Assistant Attorney General J. Paul McGrath offered to negotiate with the House to resolve the dispute over the documents "in a spirit of compromise and cooperation."

But the Justice Department, which has 60 days to appeal, left open the possibility of further



Anne M. Gorsuch

2 U.S. Truckers Shot In 5th Day of Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Two truck drivers were seriously wounded Friday by gunfire in Michigan and Maine in the fifth day of the nationwide strike of independent truck drivers.

No major disruptions of commerce were reported. Rail shipments maintained supplies of fresh produce, although more dealers were reporting shortages.

Independent owner-drivers make up about a fifth of the truck drivers in the United States, but they haul as much as 90 percent of the country's fresh food and much of its steel.

President Ronald Reagan said Friday that he would not yield to the demands of the independent truckers. They are striking to protest the federal increase of 5 cents a gallon in fuel tax, to begin April 1, and the increase in truck user fees, to go in effect in 1984 and 1985, as well as other excise taxes to begin in April and in January.

"The worst thing in the world that we could do would be to let any group of citizens say that they could change the laws of this country by committing murder," Mr. Reagan said at a news conference.

The strike would be halted if every truck in the country would join in a symbolic burlough halt, Mike Parkhurst, the head of the In-

dependent Truckers' Association said Friday at a news conference.

Mr. Parkhurst said that he would call off the strike if the American Trucking Association, which represents the large regulated companies, would join in the protest.

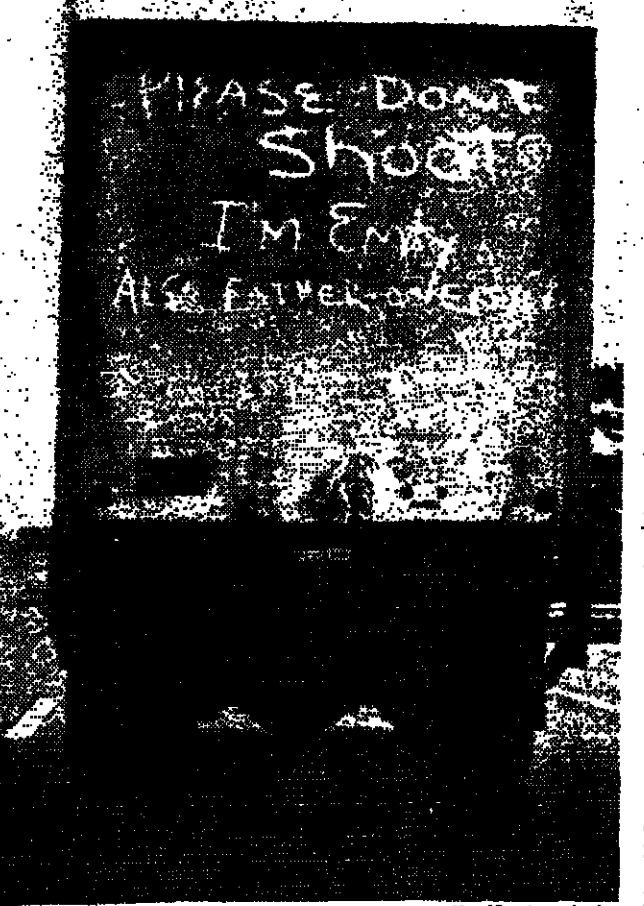
The trucking association, which opposes the strike, said that it would have no immediate response.

Mr. Parkhurst earlier had insisted the strike would continue until Congress rolls back the taxes and user fees.

In Pennsylvania, Gov. Richard L. Thornburgh said that he had put the National Guard on alert in case it is needed to end the shootings and vandalism.

Among the many incidents reported during the night, an unidentified driver was wounded in the face by glass when a shotgun blast hit his truck in Michigan. Another driver was wounded in the shoulder in northern Maine. Both underwent surgery.

It was the most serious bloodshed since the first day of the strike, when a driver was killed in North Carolina, a teen-age girl was hit in the head by a brick in Pennsylvania and a California driver was hospitalized in Utah. So far, there have been more than 800 incidents of violence, mostly sniper attacks on trucks, with many minor injuries and only 17 arrests.



A truck on the New Jersey Turnpike bears a message to striking independent truckers who have used violence in their protests against U.S. fuel and road tax increases.

U.S. Tells of Shift In Usage Patterns Of Abused Drugs

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Young Americans have cut down their use of drugs such as marijuana and methamphetamine, but more overdoses of cocaine and heroin are showing up in hospital emergency rooms because of changes in the ways these drugs are being used, according to government officials.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse reported Thursday that its annual survey of high-school seniors indicated that daily marijuana use has declined for the fourth successive year, to one out of 16 seniors.

But Dr. Edward N. Brandt Jr., assistant secretary for health at the Department of Health and Human Services, said at a press conference that in the first nine months of 1982, 820 hospital emergency rooms monitored by NIDA reported roughly a one-third increase in heroin overdoses over the same period in 1981, while the number of cocaine overdoses exceeded that for all of 1981.

Dr. Brandt said that most of the heroin overdoses cases were addicts using the drug more often and using a stronger form of the drug than has been available in recent years.

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Thailand Assimilating Its Kuomintang

Nationalist Chinese Refugees Give Up Military Camps, Opium Farms

By Colin Campbell

MAE SALONG, Thailand—Tigers and opium poppies abound in the neighborhood when this mountain community in northern Thailand was settled in 1961. But the most dangerous creatures were the settlers—soldiers of the Chinese Nationalist Fifth Army who fled China, and later Burma, after Mao's victory in 1949. Once in Thailand, the soldiers grew wealthy from opium. The Thai government did not want them, but they were well-trained, anti-communists on a delicate frontier, and they also made some corrupt Thai officials very rich.

But the settlers were also deeply lawless; they were unpredictable as border guards and became increasingly embarrassing. In 1967 their leader, General Tuan Shi-wei, told a British journalist in Mae Salong that, since opium was the money of the mountains, he would use opium to buy guns to fight communists. Four years later, according to a Central Intelligence Agency report, Mae Salong had one of the largest heroin refineries in Southeast Asia. But the Kuomintang warlords are waning in Thailand. Their armies are being domesticated; their fortresses besieged by the Thai monarchy.

Western narcotics officials in Bangkok say most Kuomintang millionaires have turned respectable. Colonel Pong Praser of the Thai Army in Chiang Mai says sons and grandsons of Chinese Nationalists are being trained as Thai militiamen in 13 northern villages. It is hard to know what happens in bastions remote from this one. But from the look of Mae Salong, home to 3,000 of Thailand's 12,000 Kuomintang veterans and their dependents, it may be true that rightist ideologies have formed to pastoral philosophy, and dope peddlers to raising tea and peaches.

"I spent the morning as a farmer," General Lai Yi-lan said. "I am a general of the soil now." General Lai, succeeded General Tuan, whose pagoda-like tomb he built as head of the Kuomintang Fifth Army in Mae Salong. General Lai said he had shut down his military training camp, and his aides said they had not seen any opium in years.

Men in khaki and gray-haired crews talked nostalgically among themselves. Their favorite cigarette seemed to be "Lucky Strikes," a brand associated with GIs of the 1940s and 1950s, and available no place else in Thailand. Kuomintang troops, artists and huge posters of Chiang Kai-shek, all reportedly as blatant as opium a decade ago, were nowhere to be seen.

Pack trains of ponies dropped quietly in and out of town. They looked like opium caravans, but Captain Nangong Guichien of the Thai Army, who had just assumed command of Mae Salong's government force of 30 men, insisted the pack trains were clean. "It was his job to check."

General Lai, accompanied by aides, spoke with a reporter in a small, cold room furnished with a videotape machine and a souvenir plate bearing the portrait of Chiang Kai-shek. Questioned about the past and about Taiwan, the general changed the subject gently. He had no time for memories or politics. He had retained no formal contacts with Taiwan. All that was over.

"We are modern now," he said through his Chinese interpreter. He then mapped out a strategy in which Mae Salong would depend less on tea, which needed better packaging, and more on cold-weather fruits and mushrooms. He pulled his army parks around his silver-gray tunic and tapped a can of insecticide. "These are my weapons now," he said. His aides checked.

The government gave him tea bushes, he went on, but the big tea pickers in Bangkok were trying to ruin him through underpricing. Friends abroad had shipped him books for a proposed town library, but the books kept getting stuck in Thai customs. One of the general's aides said that all he wanted was to visit Taiwan before he died, but the Thais had yet to process his 3-year-old request.

Fifty residents of Mae Salong became Thai citizens last year after proving their loyalty as Thai patriots and enemies of opium. A hundred more residents will be made citizens soon, General Lai said he wished that the people now ruling China could see him aging so tranquilly.

In the heart of town, there were more signs of assimilation. Chinese children all spoke Thai, and a group of teenagers practiced English on a foreigner. They wore shirts splashed with advertisements, and they did not look much like future guerrillas, or farmers.

Three years later, in 1953 he was recalled to Rome to become secretary of the Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, which involved him largely in church policy toward Latin America.

Other deaths: Phil Berg, 80, a pioneer talent agent who represented such Hollywood stars as Clark Gable, Judy Garland and Joan Crawford, Tuesday in Los Angeles, of heart failure.

Chao Sen, 86, a poet and longtime leader of Chinese cultural organizations, Tuesday in Beijing of heart disease.

Cardinal Samore, Papal Mediator, Dies

New York Times Service

ROME — Cardinal Antonio Samore, 77, a specialist in Latin American affairs and the papal mediator in the Beagle Channel dispute between Argentina and Chile, died Thursday following a heart attack.

Four years ago, when a dispute between the two nations over three barren islands in the Beagle Channel at the southern tip of South America brought them near the brink of war, they turned to Pope John Paul II to mediate. He named Cardinal Samore to conduct the negotiations.

A papal peace proposal was put on the negotiating table in 1980, and talks continued under Cardinal Samore's auspices. His death is likely to delay even further a solution.

The cardinal was also head of the Vatican's libraries and archives, a post that he held since 1974. Cardinal Samore held a number of other diplomatic assignments. He spent his foreign-service career in 1952 in Lithuania, and then served in Switzerland until the outbreak of World War II, which he spent in Rome.

The cardinal was assigned to Washington in 1947 and became papal ambassador in Colombia three years later. In 1953 he was recalled to Rome to become secretary of the Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, which involved him largely in church policy toward Latin America.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Berlin: Sour Notes in Herbert von Karajan's Big 'Family'

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

BERLIN — In December 1980, when he celebrated his silver jubilee as principal conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan spoke of his "love" for his players and said he had come to think of them "like a family."

Now the family has been rent by an acrimonious quarrel that will probably end up in the courts. All efforts to smooth things over — and the mediators have included such prominent personages as Richard von Weizsäcker, the mayor of West Berlin — have come to nothing. Karajan, whom many musicians consider the greatest living conductor, and the Berlin Philharmonic, often described as the world's finest orchestra, are scarcely on speaking terms.

So far, the dispute seems to have had no perceptible impact on the quality of the musical music-making. Karajan conducted the orchestra three times last weekend before returning to his home at St. Moritz, to the delight of audiences and critics alike. In a typical review, Sybil Mahkne of *Time* magazine praised the discipline, unity and "relaxed musicality" of the performances.

"We recognize the dictate of the baton on stage," one prominent member of the orchestra said. "But we refuse to allow Karajan to behave like a dictator offstage. That would be pure fascism."

Sunday morning's concert was a melodramatic occasion. Cheers mingled with a few boos as the musicians filed onto the stage in the ultramodern Philharmonie, near the Wall dividing East from West Berlin. When the 74-year-old conductor came into sight at the bottom of the cockpit-shaped hall, small and frail and limping from the aftereffects of a fall from the podium here in 1978, there were no boos, but the applause was restrained.

There had been whispers in Berlin that one or two players might try to sabotage the concert, but no such thing happened. Karajan led the orchestra through performances of Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto and Saint-Saëns' "Organ" Symphony that several of the musicians later described as near-perfect.

At the end, salvos of cheers resounded. There were no more boos. The conductor, who usually disappears after a second or third bow, came back six times, standing among the players with his arms wide, clearly reveling in the applause. The audience, crowded around the platform, kept cheering even after the orchestra had left, and at length he came back for a seventh bow on a bare stage.

Karajan holds his position in Berlin for life, although there have been suggestions that he intends to quit after five more years. In the 100 years of the orchestra's existence, only three other men have headed the orchestra, all of them musical legends — Hans von Bülow, Arthur Nikisch and Wilhelm Furtwängler.

In Berlin, and in his native Austria as well, Karajan is considered

something of an uncrowned king. To West Berlin, a shulky capitalist island in a communist sea, he brings glamour and élan. "Karajan and the Philharmonie are our meekness in the world," says Joachim von Ullrich of the city's cultural affairs office — living proof that, in the arts at least, the old German capital still counts for something. A local politician commented, "Karajan is to see von Karajan or Neferiti" — the famous bust of an Egyptian queen.

Celebrated for the precision of his conducting, Karajan is equally known for his autocratic personality, his explosions of anger and his lacerating tongue. He once told his Berlin players that he was going to a Louis Armstrong concert because he wanted to listen to someone who could keep time. Enormously wealthy, with houses in Vienna, Salzburg and St. Tropez as well as St. Moritz, with a 76-foot racing sloop and a Falcon 10 jet, the maestro has a tendency, as one player put it, "to treat his musicians as if they were serfs."

When he chose Berlin over Vienna as his musical base, the Frankfurter Allgemeine recalled last week, the conductor explained: "If I tell the Berliners to step forward, they do it. If I tell the Viennese to step forward, they do it, but then they ask why." He demands total control — even over the design of his record jackets — and expects no questions.

But the orchestra also has a proud tradition. It seems from 1882, when the orchestra was founded by Benjamin Bilse and founded



Sabine Meyer

their own self-governing orchestra, the Philharmonie. The players feel that they, rather than their conductor, are the guardians of musical excellence in Berlin.

The current dispute began when Karajan insisted upon hiring a 23-

year-old Sabine Meyer after the orchestra had twice auditioned and rejected her for the job of deputy first clarinetist. A woodwind player said that Meyer "is a good player, a very good player, but her tone would not blend well with ours." She has often played with the Berlin orchestra as an *Aushilfe* or fill-in, and she is a member of the Bavarian Radio Orchestra in Munich.

Until recently, the Berlin Philharmonie, along with the Vienna Philharmonie, was composed entirely of men, but last year a violinist became the Berlin orchestra's first woman. None of the parties in the dispute has suggested that the players objected to the hiring of Meyer because she was a woman.

Karajan has furthered the careers of a number of young women musicians, including the violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter and the soprano Barbara Hendricks, and hoped to do the same for Meyer.

When the orchestra challenged his judgment, the conductor was outraged. He spoke of having been stabbed in the back. On Dec. 3, he wrote a furious letter censuring the orchestra's participation in film and video projects, in the Salzburg and Lucerne festivals and even the traditional New Year's Day concert. Recording dates have also been canceled. Karajan said he would work to the letter of his contract, which requires him to conduct only six pairs of concerts a year in Berlin. According to several sources, the orchestra has already cut the musicians' tens of thousands of dollars in fees.

The orchestra is probably the most highly paid in the world. Au-

thoritative reports put the average annual salary at about \$30,000 a year, and many players almost double that figure with outside income related to their orchestral memberships. They responded by hiring a lawyer, charging Karajan with blackmail and asserting in a statement: "Even during the Nazi regime our democratic rights were not impugned." Given the conductor's ostensible membership in the Nazi Party, that inevitably intensified his fury and determination.

Some critics think the 100th anniversary celebration last year went to the players' heads. Klaus Gettel, a journalist who sides with the conductor in the dispute, commented this week: "He built the orchestra, not the players, and he built most of their houses, too."

Underlying the dispute is the orchestra's distaste for its *Intendant*, or general manager, Peter Girth, a Karajan ally, whom they have long suspected of trying to undermine their independence by acting as their boss rather than as part of a triumvirate along with the conductor and the representatives of the musicians. Karajan, hoping to avoid a change of management during his tenure, is seeking to have Girth's term extended by two years, through 1987. The orchestra wants to have him dismissed now.

Finally, after mediation efforts had failed, Girth issued a one-year probationary contract to Meyer, beginning in September. He cited Article 5 of the orchestra's charter, which took effect in 1952 when the Philharmonie, hard-pressed in the postwar years, gave up its independence and took the financial

support of the Berlin government.

The article, which codifies practices going back to the 19th century, states that "new members are engaged, following an audition before the orchestra, by the *Intendant* for a trial period to be agreed." Girth says it gives him the right to issue a contract because there is no requirement that the orchestra must have voted favorably. The players say there would be no point in an audition if approval was not required, and they point to the preamble of the charter, which gives the players the right to decide, "to a great extent," the total quality of the orchestra. The courts will ultimately decide who is right.

Karajan has refused all requests for interviews. His press spokesman told a visiting reporter: "He won't talk to you, nobody will talk to you and you have no right to write a story." Before returning to St. Moritz, the conductor withdrew his letter of Dec. 3 and asserted that Girth's issuance of a contract to Meyer "has created the legal footing which will make possible continued cooperation by both sides." But the musicians, after meetings with their lawyer, still contend that Girth acted illegally in hiring the new clarinetist.

They have the right, which no one contests, to reject Meyer after the probationary period. But they don't want to wait that long. They want Girth's head, and they intend to contest the engagement of Meyer as long as they can. But they are not optimistic. As a leading string player commented, "We won't win, because Karajan is just too powerful."



Herbert von Karajan

Paris: The Mystery Of Missing Furniture

By Sourin Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For the first time in the history of the French auction market, Paris auctioneers have made it clear that their projection of the near future is not exactly a rosy one.

At a press conference organized by the Paris Association of Auc-

THE ART MARKET

tionneers, a professional body to which all Paris auctioneers belong, figures for 1982 were released and commented upon with unusual candor. Net sales for the year totaled 892 million francs against 903 million francs in 1981. Nominally, the drop is only 1.24 percent, but in real value, this amounts to a sharp fall of at least 12 to 13 percent, given the depreciation of the French franc.

In this respect, French overall figures are roughly comparable with the drop registered in Britain by Christie's. In addition, French auctioneers have provided step-by-step details on the sales pattern throughout 1982. On the face of it, the first quarter of 1982 was the worst for the French market. A timid recovery in October was followed by a difficult November. To complete the picture, last month must have been the worst January ever; there was hardly anything for sale at Drouot.

Indeed, it is the depletion of the market that is at the heart of last year's crisis. This is further demonstrated by independent data. The buy-in rate, for example, was only 12.4 percent in 1982, down from 13.7 percent in 1981, showing that buyers are unwilling to bid.

As the auctioneers see it, a major change has taken place in the French market. They note that "for decades, it was characterized by the quantity and high quality of period furniture. Accordingly, the best Hôtel Drouot rooms were generally reserved for 18th-century works of art and furniture." In 1982, things were different. "Out of 101 items sold for over 150,000 francs, only 13 fell within the category of 'furniture and decorative works of art.' 24 were Modern Masters and 11 Old Masters. There were six Art Nouveau-Art Deco pieces and two dolls." At the top, 17 items fetched more than a million francs. Only one was a piece of furniture, 10 were Modern Master paintings, 15 were Old Masters, and one a Modern Master sculpture.

The auctioneers suggest that this is not due to any fall in prices concerning furniture but to the reluctance of the French upper middle class to part with pieces that have long been in the family. Furniture is seen as a fundamental part of the heritage, in contrast, they argue, to British tradition which holds Old Master paintings as "the last pieces allowed to go."

Few observers of the international scene will go along with this reading of the facts. First of all, the French Cartesian mind so keen on rational consistency has allowed itself a little slip. If furniture is traditionally held by the French as the last expendable part of their heritage, why was there so much of it at auction until recently? The contention that the English upper classes are more willing to part with ancestral furniture doesn't

hold water. Anyone familiar with what the British call country houses and the French châteaux is aware that furniture is the last to go. It is the odd Venetian landscape or French 17th-century master that will be quickly taken off the wall to pay for roof repairs.

What seems to have happened in 1982 is substantially different from the interpretation put forward by the Paris auctioneers. First some of the furniture that might have gone to Drouot appears to have been either negotiated privately — the fear of publicly selling expensive works of art under the Socialist administration is undeniable — or shunted off to Monte Carlo to be sold by Sotheby's.

Secondly, the seeming surge of Modern Masters on the French market is essentially accounted for by the October sale of paintings from the Aimé Maeght estate.

In short, a drastic change in the attitudes of French sellers and buyers is hardly born out by a close look at the year's figures. What does forcefully come out is the steady decrease of available goods.

Yet the number of Paris auctioneers, far from going down, is up. Auctioneers' offices have been reduced from 70 to 64, but due to a new system that allows several auctioneers to hold shares of a single office, there are now 85 auctioneers in Paris. This does not reflect prosperity but the desperate hunt for jobs among graduate students. A leading Paris auctioneer said privately that he was worried about the number of applicants wanting to buy shares in offices whose volume of business cannot support even one auctioneer.

Inevitably, the observer's conclusion is grimmer than the auctioneers' cautious pessimism. If drastic steps are not taken to adjust the system, reduce the number of participants, and replace it all with two or three groups pooling resources now spread so thinly, it will disintegrate.

National Opens New Galleries In Washington

WASHINGTON — For the first time since the National Gallery of Art opened in 1941, the awesome bronze doors at Seventh Street side opened Thursday, revealing what J. Carter Brown, the gallery director, refers to as a "museum within a museum."

A whole new world of art objects, nearly 2,000 in all, has been installed in a sequence of galleries reclaimed from what used to be a warren of storerooms, offices and galleries tucked away in the West Building's ground floor.

These spaces were shut down one by one more than a decade ago as construction began on the gallery's East Building, which opened in 1978. Since then work has proceeded gradually on the \$167-million "Operation Breakthrough," a complete reconditioning of the original building's lower floor to allow greater public access and display of many of the museum's long-hidden treasures.



Murillo's "Virgin of the Rosary" (detail).

London: Murillo, Royal Portraits

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — On June 21, 1693 the celebrated English diarist John Evelyn noted in his journal: "I saw a great auction of Pictures in the Banqueting House, Whitehall. They had been my Lord Melford's."

He went on to note the details of the sale: "Lord Godolphin bought the picture of the Boys by Murillo the Spaniard for 80 guineas, dear enough; my nephew Glanville, the old Earl of Arundel's Head by Rubens for £20." A century later at the Calonne sale, a comparable Murillo, for he was Evelyn's Spaniard, of a Gypsy girl, sold for 640 guineas.

His reputation was rising high. Yet in another 100 years, by the beginning of the 20th century, he was almost forgotten except in his native Spain, and even there considered much the inferior of Velazquez and Goya. This may well have been because his appeal is popular and instant, and therefore in intellectual and art historical terms, not meriting much research.

That attitude has changed radically in the past decade, greatly thanks to the work of two Spanish scholars, Enrique Valdivieso of the University of Seville, Murillo's native city, and Manuel Menéndez Marqués, the lively deputy director

of the Prado Museum in Madrid, where a vast loan show celebrating Murillo's tercentenary was mounted at the end of last year, and has now been brought to London.

This collection of more than 100 works is truly international, drawing on loans from private collections and public galleries in Britain, the United States, East and West Germany, France, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Sweden, as well as Spain. The resulting exhibition is one of great authority and beauty, restoring Murillo to his proper place among the greatest of European masters.

Hung chronologically, the exhibition opens with a group of Murillo's early religious works, including what is accepted as the earliest — "The Virgin Presenting the Rosary to St. Dominic," from the archbishop's palace in Seville, clearly painted under the influence of his master, Juan del Castillo. Murillo's rapid development may be discerned by a comparison of his youthful work with "The Virgin of the Rosary" of 10 or 12 years later. The latter, also known as "The Virgin of the Escorial," though marginally Raphaelesque, has an authority which is Murillo's own.

Among particular pleasures of his middle period are two of the series illustrating the life of Jacob. These are "Jacob Setting the Pealed Rods Before the Flocks of Laban" (borrowed from the Meadows Museum, Southern Methodist University, Dallas) and "Laban Searching for the Stolen Images" (from the Cleveland Museum of Art), which above all dem-

onstrate Murillo's skill at painting landscape and handling complex compositions.

"Bartolomé Esteban Murillo 1617-1682," Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly W1, to March 27.

The soul of Britain, it could be argued, in one of its best aspects, is exemplified by the monarchy. In an anthology of 140 paintings, miniatures, drawings, medallions and sculptures from the Royal Collection, the Queen's Gallery, under the title "Kings & Queens" has mounted an exhibition of the likenesses of British monarchs and their families from the time of Henry V (1387-1422) to the 1981 bronze portrait bust of Elizabeth II by Francis Baily.

Monarch succeeds monarch in the work of Gheeraerts the Younger and Isaac Oliver; Van Dyck (Charles I and Queen Henrietta Maria), William Dobson and Samuel Cooper (Charles II), Hogarth (the family of George II), Zoffany (George IV when Prince of Wales), Sir David Wilkie (William IV), and a host of representations of Queen Victoria.

One of the happiest features of this royal portrait exhibition is the collection of informal drawings and sketches of royal children. Most attractive among these are Winterhalter's "Edward VII When Prince of Wales," which portrays the 18-year-old prince as a lieutenant colonel in the Grenadier Guards.

"Kings & Queens," Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, SW1.

Manila: Even Cut, Bergman Film Has Power

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Ingmar Bergman's film, "Fanny and Alexander," shown for the first time abroad at the Manila festival, has been edited from five hours to three for its foreign release and this has left his expansive saga of a wealthy, pre-World War I, provincial Swedish family with loose ends.

After an introduction to the clan at a 1987 Christmas feast, certain elaborately delineated characters are thereafter seen as mere walk-ons while the central narrative is pursued.

Alexander, a 12-year old boy, and Fanny, his little sister, are the children of an actress mother and a theater director-actor. When their father suffers a fatal heart attack during a rehearsal their mother falls under the sway of a puritanical bishop, married him and goes five with him and her offspring in a gloomy ecclesiastical palace. The children, accustomed to freedom and creature comforts, resent their severe stepfather. He treats them badly in trying to master them and finally their mother, disillusioned with her new husband, gives him a sleeping potion and the children are whisked away by a friendly rabbi. The bishop dies in an accidental fire and the mother-actress returns to the stage, significantly in Strindberg's "A Dream Play."

Strindberg has exercised a considerable influence on Bergman and in his farewell film the director pays tribute to the great dramatist with quotations from "A Dream

Play." A strong mysticism underlines Bergman's script, with both the ghost of the dead father and the rituals of Jewish folklore for the sequence in which the children spend a night in the rabbi's house.

Bertil Gave as the bewildered mother, Eva Froberg as the stern bishop, Gunn Wallgren as the good-natured matron and, above all, Allan Edvall as the ailing theater director who reappears in phantom form, deliver consummate performances. Each role is taken with an exacting detail that individualizes even the minor bits. Far less chilly and obscure than several of Bergman's works, his adieu to motion pictures has binding fascination.

In the competition program, "Son of the Northeast" of Kung-vudhi, from Thailand, was a happy surprise with its pictorial beauty and moving simplicity in relating the perseverance of a family harassed by poverty and drought but reaping fortune from a fishing trip on the eve of the first storm of the rainy season.

The Spanish entry, "Valentina," of Antonio Jose Betancor, telling of a boy's affection for a girl playmate, is diabetic in its sweetness, family television material masquerading as a screen feature. The Canadian "Journey in a Taxi" of Robert Menard, with Jean Yanne as a hack driver who persuades a convict on leave not to murder an informer, was lackluster and monotonous. The Egyptian "Shame," of Ali Abdel Khalik, revealing the humiliation of a family when it is learned that the deceased father was involved in drug traffic, is old-fashioned melodrama. The Australian "Man From Snowy River," by George Miller, had the aspect of a Zane Grey western turned to milk and water.

The German "Hell's Kitchen," by a duo of directors and based on a play, was a contrived shocker about the prostitutes and pimps of Hamburg's waterfront. The Italian "Story of Love and Friendship" of Franco Rossi, was a rambling account of the plight of Roman Jews under Fascism and lacked the theatrical power needed for its sub-

ject. "Wild Horses," by Derek Morton of New Zealand, was banal in concept, and the Soviet "People of the Moors," set in a White Russian village just after the Bolshevik takeover, was a regulation propaganda piece.

In the film market, "Red Bells," the Soviet screen version of John Reed's biography, was exhibited. It deals only with Reed as the correspondent of a radical publication during the Mexican revolution in 1916. A sequel picturing his visit to Russia is promised, but it unlikely that it will be realized as the present specimen is of depressing incompetence. Franco Nero is his hero and Ursula Andress and Sydney Rome are among those present.

Richard Attenborough's much-

lauded "Gandhi," appearing out of competition, served as the festival's dessert, being projected on the closing night. Three other films, not contending for awards, were greeted by enthusiastic audiences at their screenings: "The Verdict" with Paul Newman, "Frances" with Jessica Lange, and "My Favorite Year" with Peter O'Toole.

■ Festival Winners

The Chinese film, "My Memory of Old Beijing," directed by Wu Yigong, won the festival's Golden Eagle award for the best film, UPI reported. Japan's Tetsuya Nakadai won the award for best actor for his role in "Onimasa." South Korea's Kim Hye Ja was named best actress for her role in "Man Chu." Hungary's Janos Rózsa was named best director for "Mossai."

Rome: Picasso's Roots, Garibaldi's Followers

By Edith Schloss
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Picasso was born on the Mediterranean, in Malaga, studied in the harbor city of Barcelona, and spent much of the rest of his life on or near its shores in the south of France.

Even though his everlasting inquiry into every style of Western art, and his invention of a couple of new ones, make him an universal modern, he is at his truest when committed to his roots. That is splendidly evident in "Picasso and the Mediterranean," a neat showing here, near in every sense of the word.

From the early stinging self-portrait, through his Cubist oils, through the classical monumentality of his beach figures of the '20s, through the "Minotaur" series — which led up to "Guernica," to his happy century families of Antibes, to his Vallauris sculptures of a screaming ood and of the man with goat — the goat itself like a mountain landscape, to certain later contorted figures by the sea, late sea harbor views, and a still life with the skull of a bull black against a red window. It is all there: Picasso, violent or civilized, crafty or intelligent, egotistic or serene, with an unequalled cunning and sagacity — the man of the Mediterranean.

The pitiless clarity of the summer shore and its aura of archaic heritage comes through in almost all the works, but it is at its peak in the Minotaur series, alive with ancient mysteries — hands reaching from caves, small girls carrying

light at noon, hairy beasts in joy and horror, innocents and monsters. The basic drives and enigmas of man versus nature, the myths of Picasso's background are laid bare with a linear mastery and sweep that few in the history of art can match.

For he is above all the draftsman. Though of boundless energy and curiosity as a painter, he is not a painterly one like, say, Matisse. He could be the supreme dilettante. Positive and unafraid, investigating and interpreting others, not he, looked at his past and his world as he looked in the black eye as he looked at himself in his early portrait.

This exquisitely selected exhibition, besides the oils and sculptures, with its wealth of singular drawings and etchings about the Minotaur — glimpses of ritual and sensuality which were pagan but might still be universal — is the Mediterranean at its noblest. It does much to set us up against the superficialities and anxieties surrounding us in cities today.

"Picasso and the Mediterranean," French Academy, Villa Medici, Viale Trinità del Monti 1, through February.

An exhibition in a museum that was founded as a result of the unification of Italy is celebrating the man who brought it about, Giuseppe Garibaldi. Big canvases of historic landings and the storming of Palermo (a grand oil by Vittor-

"The Leopard") are impressive but not as specific as smaller genre pictures, masterpieces of their kind, in which a wealth of observation is gathered.

Most of these were done by the "Macchiaioli" — a school of *plein air* painters close to the French Impressionists that was developed during Garibaldi's campaigns by artists who were also politically committed to his cause.

So here we have women in tidy sunny rooms sewing red shirts for their young relatives about to risk their lives, by Odoardo Borrani; soldiers standing at ease in poses making their youth all too poignant, and the leader himself in civilian garb riding a wild filly, by Filippo Palizzi; and an oil sketch of the aging Garibaldi by Gerolamo Induno. A very small painting by Giovanni Boldini is an unfaded presence; it is the full portrait of the painter Beppe Abbati, one of Garibaldi's most devoted followers, who lost an eye in the battle of Volturno but went on to paint very well and to fight in other campaigns.

There is also a large canvas by the Divisionist Plinio Nomellini — Divisionism, like Pointillism, is a form of Impressionism concerned with the fragmentation of light — revealing Garibaldi on horseback under a shaft of sun breaking through the clouds before a weaving distant mass of soldiers, grandly still in solitary splendor. The figure of a leader is idealized with the means of pure painting.

"Painting Around Garibaldi," Galleria Nazionale di Arte Moderna, Viale delle Belle

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61	46%	PHIE	p77.80	14	21%	57	57
58%	46%	PHUE	p77.80	14	21%	57	57
14%	46%	PHSub	p77.80	14	21%	57	57
67%	46%	PHSub	p77.80	14	21%	57	57
38%	1%	PHIV	p77.80	14	21%	57	57
30%	1%	PHIP	p77.80	14	21%	57	57
21%	12%	PHIV	p77.80	14	21%	57	57
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 12)

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New Index Raises Doubts on Inflation

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — To few of the drum rolls that accompany announcements on the closely watched Consumer Price Index, the Labor Department reported this week the results of another, lesser-known gauge of inflation, the change in the Employment Cost Index.

This measure, which monitors wages and related costs, rather than prices, has also been showing sharp declines but raises questions about the extent of inflation's drop as recorded by the Consumer Price Index.

The ECI, which is released just four times a year, rather than monthly, showed Thursday that in total compensation of 1.2 percent in the final quarter of last year and an increase of 6.6 percent for the full year. By comparison, the consumer index rose 3.9 percent in 1982.

Wages and salaries alone for private industry workers, as measured by the employment index, rose 1.1 percent in the last quarter. For the year, they were up 6.3 percent, significantly below the 8.8 percent of 1982 and the smallest annual in-

crease since the index was first published in 1976.

The slowdown in the rate of increase lends more confidence to economists who are forecasting a low inflation rate this year. At the same time, the employment index indicates that the progress on inflation may not have been as sharp as the consumer index shows.

"I think of inflation in terms of wage cost and productivity," said Morris Cohen, a private economic consultant based in New Jersey. While he does not depend on any one number, Mr. Cohen said, he now looks at the employment index to see if it confirms the moves that he has seen in the consumer index and in some of the monthly indicators of wage costs.

The labor costs the employment index measures are a key driver of prices over the long term. Thus, in the view of many economists, the employment index is useful in determining what they call the underlying rate of inflation.

The underlying rate has various definitions, but in general it is the rate that would remain if all the cyclical changes in prices, like those in food and housing, and the so-called price shocks, like those in oil, were taken out of the numbers.

This underlying rate is important because it gives a sense of what might be called the bedrock level of inflation that is the most difficult to get out of the system.

The employment index is one of the newest economic series produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is a broad measure that includes changes in both wages and such other labor costs as insurance, retirement and Social Security benefits. In addition, it includes both union and nonunion workers, and employees of both small and large companies.

It covers about 88 million workers based on a survey of about 10,000 occupations in about 2,000 establishments. It does not cover federal employees because of the lack of money needed to add them to the series.

The employment index was conceived after experience with wage and price controls in the early 1970s showed the government needed a new, broader measure of total compensation costs.

It is designed to measure the change in total compensation for particular occupations. It removes the impact of people who shift to other jobs and the loss of many lower-paying jobs in a recession. If

this were not done, analysts say, the unemployment in a recession could inflate the importance of wage increases because more highly paid people tend to keep their jobs.

For 1982, the difference in the consumer and the employment indexes is not so great as it appears. Many economists agree that the consumer index rise of 3.9 percent was lower than it should have been because of the most volatile elements in that index, mortgage interest rates, declined sharply at the end of the year and overstated the overall decline in the rate of inflation.

In fact, an experimental index that the Labor Department will begin using for the January consumer index in an effort to remove the distortions caused by mortgage interest rates and housing costs showed the consumer index rising 5 percent last year, a figure that is much closer to the employment index total compensation rise of 6.6 percent.

The employment index rose faster than the two other measures of inflation, the fixed-weighted price index, which rose 5 percent, and the implicit price deflator, which was up 4.6 percent.

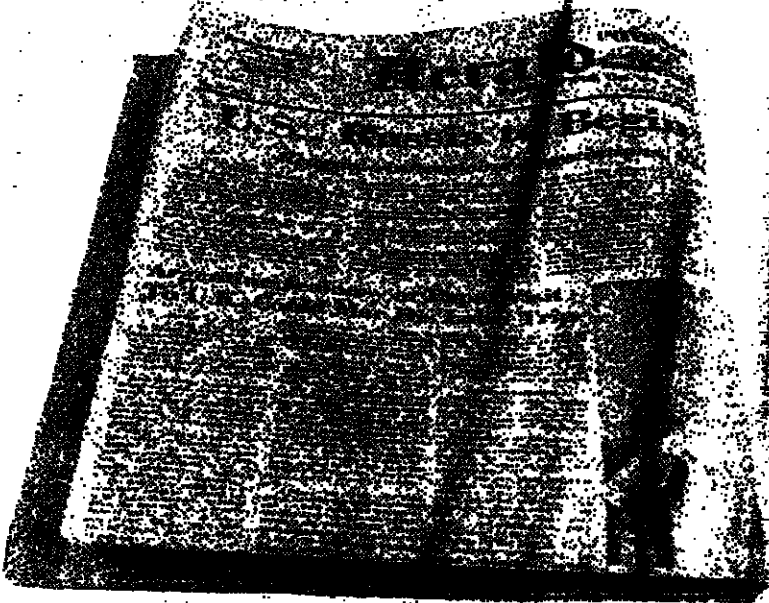
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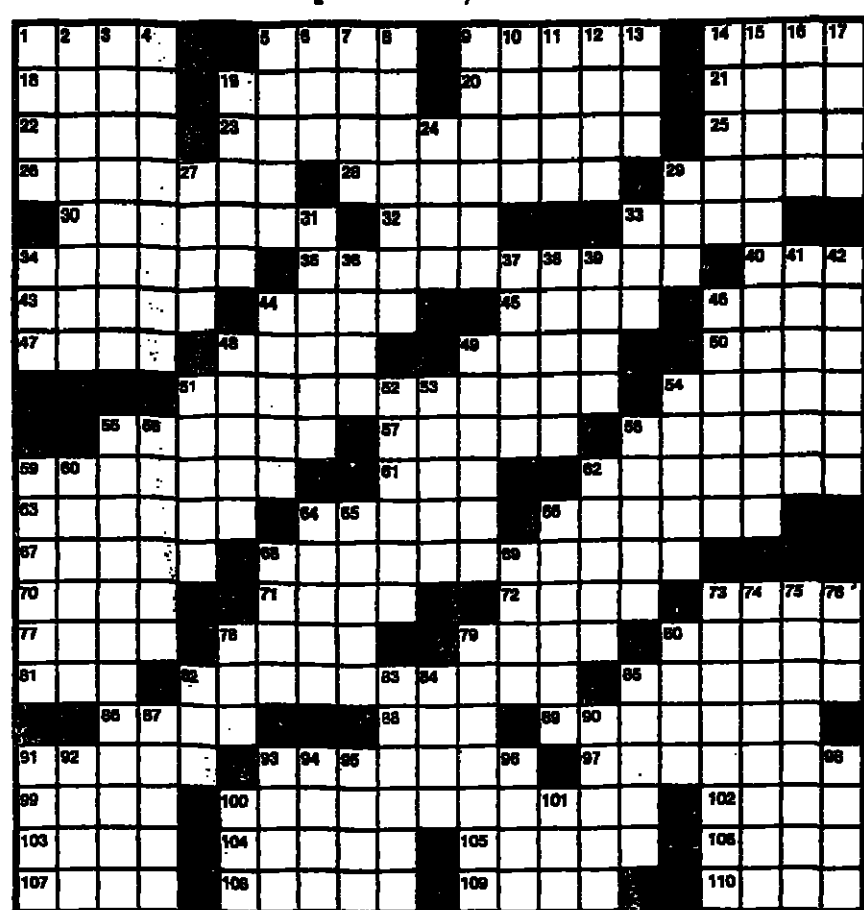
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9 Airs
14 Original sinner
18 Egyptian god of life
19 Largest city in Africa
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47 High spirits
48 Can
49 Kind of wave
50 Take—the chin
51 Actor's light?
54 —as blazes
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57 Code name
58 Raglan, e.g.
59 S. F. Smith air
61 Roadside rest
62 Stained while training

ACROSS

- 63 Toonstone
64 Skirmish
65 "—"
66 "—"
67 General direction
68 Actor's course of action
69 Israeli port
70 Fearless animal
72 Anne Nichols hero
73 Cur, units
74 Exotic
75 Keep clear of
76 Ceramist's requisite
78 Winglike
81 English cathedral city
82 Comedian's drinks?
85 Songs from
86 Jamie Green is one
88 Former times, in former times
89 Touching
91 Aptly named bird
93 Recreation
97 Adorned with nacre
98 It's played in chukkers
100 Actress's sense of humor?
102 Antitank device
103 Woody's boy
104 Show mercy
105 Likeness
106 Amphora adjunct
107 Use a cupel
108 Prohibit
109 Euphemistic oath
110 Exigency

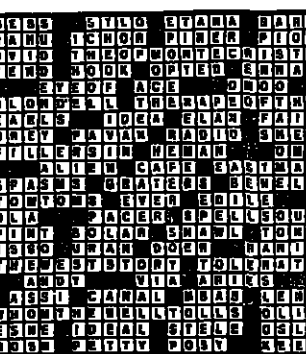
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Ess-capades By Richard Silvestri



- DOWN**
1 Bspatter
2 Mastic
3 Grow together
4 Mine-shaft timber
5 Craft for Cleo
6 "Rums"
7 La Scala solo
8 Clot
9 Obscure
10 I, to Plato
11 Small island
12 Zilch
13 Compass point
14 Nautical cry
15 Parent and in-law of a music-making comic?
16 Part of A.M.
17 Honey drink
19 Before sets
24 Monster of the Southwest
27 Smith and Fleming
29 Raggedy doll
31 —Loone
33 "All the Things You"
34 Ger. coin
36 Weaving reed
37 Prognosis
38 Minute amount
39 Baltic native
41 Channel
42 Let
44 About
46 Poverty, in Paris
48 Caprice
49 Social insect
51 Scottish landowner
52 Beamed
53 Paint ingredient
54 Word of woe
55 Soprano's misfortune?
56 Pressed
58 Cardamom, e.g.
59 All the world, to Jacques
60 Proust
62 Done in
64 Finish, in a way
65 "—and Ivory," 1982 hit song
66 Optimally
68 Hindu eclipse demon
69 Stat for Gossage
73 City board member
74 Principal highway
75 Sham
76 Method: Abbr.
78 Helios
79 Card game
80 Kelp
82 Hold a session
83 Bird dog
84 Completed a sky drive
85 "—a customer"
87 In motion
89 Little activity
91 Young oyster
92 Lasted
93 "Wicked Wasp of Twickenham"
94 Spirited steed
95 Antidotes
96 Grape disease
98 The Grateful
99 group
100 Ballad, for short
101 —ton soup

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	61	48	ALASKA	38	25
ALBERTA	51	38	ARIZONA	61	48
ALGERIA	51	38	ARKANSAS	51	38
AMSTERDAM	51	38	CALIFORNIA	61	48
ANKARA	51	38	CANADA	51	38
ANTWERP	51	38	CHINA	51	38
AUCKLAND	51	38	CHINA	51	38
BANGKOK	51	38	CHINA	51	38
BARCELONA	51	38	CHINA	51	38
BEIJING	51	38	CHINA	51	38
BELGRADE	51	38	CHINA	51	38
BIRMINGHAM	51	38	CHINA	51	38
BUDAPEST	51	38	CHINA	51	38
BURBANK	51	38	CHINA	51	38
BUENOS AIRES	51	38	CHINA	51	38
CAIRO	51	38	CHINA	51	38
CHICAGO	51	38	CHINA	51	38
CHINA	51	38	CHINA	51	38
COPENHAGEN	51	38	CHINA	51	38
CORONA DEL SOL	51	38	CHINA	51	38
DALLAS	51	38	CHINA	51	38
DUBLIN	51	38	CHINA	51	38
DUNEDIN	51	38	CHINA	51	38
FLORENCE	51	38	CHINA	51	38
FRANKFURT	51	38	CHINA	51	38
GENEVA	51	38	CHINA	51	38
HARARE	51	38	CHINA	51	38
HELSINKI	51	38	CHINA	51	38
HONG KONG	51	38	CHINA	51	38
HOUSTON	51	38	CHINA	51	38
ISTANBUL	51	38	CHINA	51	38
JERUSALEM	51	38	CHINA	51	38
LA PALMA	51	38	CHINA	51	38
LIMA	51	38	CHINA	51	38
LISBON	51	38	CHINA	51	38

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

A SEVERED WASP

By Madeleine L'Engle. 388 pp. \$15.50.
Farrar, Straus, Giroux. 19 Union Square West.
New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Linda Barrett Osborne

THE dark side of the personality is the focus of Madeleine L'Engle's seventh novel for adults as she explores the tensions in a fictional community of clergy and their families set in the real-life Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine in upper Manhattan where she is writer-in-residence.

When the elderly Katherine Vigneras, a famous classical pianist, retires to New York contemplating a quiet life, she is asked to give a benefit concert by the former bishop-up, Felix Bodewy, an acquaintance from her youth, who draws her into the cathedral community's problems and also stirs up her own painful memories.

Her new acquaintances also prompt Katherine to review her life, particularly the effects of imprisonment by the Nazis during World War II on herself and her husband, her crucial friendships with three other men, and the personal importance of her music.

"A Severed Wasp" continually asserts the importance of connecting one's past with the present, the pieces forming a whole the character must learn to accept. The book is permeated with images of the wholeness formed from the union of contrasts or opposites. L'Engle writes, for example, in the painting of light and shadow in a painting, or of hope and risk as necessary, even contingent components of life. All the movement in the book is toward harmony, toward acceptance and resolution of conflicting parts, however difficult this may be to achieve, while acknowledging the fruits of tension, good and bad.

As she prepares for the concert, Katherine becomes increasingly involved in the life of the cathedral community, where the street murder of a popular bishop releases strong feelings and tension. She also begins to receive obscene and accusing phone calls and finds out the Felix has been receiving them as well. At the same time, she becomes the confidante of an assortment of troubled characters, including Felix, concerned about his homosexual past; the dean's daughter Emily, a promising young ballerina who lost her leg in an accident; and the wife of the current bishop, once a pop singer, who must come to terms with her own past of poverty, abuse and jealousy. Their work, the work of all the characters in this book where past and present are strongly intertwined, is to learn to understand and sustain themselves by accepting both their own histories and all aspects of their personalities.

Not only is each character concerned with resolving his inner tensions and conflicts, but the story itself consciously draws together their lives into a coherent whole.

"A Severed Wasp" is a web of connections, associations, coincidences and resemblances. The present bishop, for example, bears an uncanny resemblance, later explained, to the head of Katherine's Nazi prison, and Emily, determined and vulnerable, reminds Katherine of herself as an adolescent.

The cathedral's organist, who lost his wife and daughter in childbirth, becomes involved with Katherine's young, pregnant tenant, who has just painfully separated from her husband. Two mys-

teries — Emily's accident and the threatening phone calls Katherine and Felix receive — turn out to have the same cause and shed light upon yet another character's problems. And music, a healing force and central image in the book, ties much of the story together.

This ending, sweet and neat, suggests some of the limitations of "A Severed Wasp." Although readable and involving, making serious themes accessible, it lacks the qualities of proportion and discrimination possible in a novel less neatly constructed. The details of each character's personal tragedy and pain are different, but too many of them are extraordinary, so that the impact of each is diminished. And too much is resolved too completely and at the same time, with the effect of a chorus reaching a crescendo together, rather than the complex, discordant, unresolved quality of life itself. Much seems either too bitter or too sweet, and each quality quickly balanced by the other. This is reflected in the language, which can be effusive.

L'Engle, like Katherine described by a fan puts "no curtain of protection between play and audience." A Severed Wasp, depending on one's tastes, "A Severed Wasp" brings the reader directly into contact with characters who as they often tell Katherine, need to confess, and it directly expresses emotion, philosophy and solutions. It shows us much of brightness and darkness, but little of the subtle shadows in between.

Linda Barrett Osborne, a Washington writer, is the author of "Song of the Harp." She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Lost Symphony, An Early Mozart, Is Discovered

Compiled by Our Staff From Dopatcha COPENHAGEN — Music found in a cellar in Odense, Denmark, has been identified by experts as a long-lost symphony by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. It is believed to have been written in London in 1765, when Mozart was 9.

The music is the instrumental parts for a three-movement work in A minor for strings, oboes, bassoons and horns. Gunnar Thygesen, librarian of the Odense Symphony Orchestra, said the orchestra would perform it this year.

He said that the music had been acquired by an Odense music society soon after Mozart's death. It was in a load of material stored in the cellar of the town hall until it was turned over to the orchestra in the 1940s. Thygesen said he discovered the music only last year.

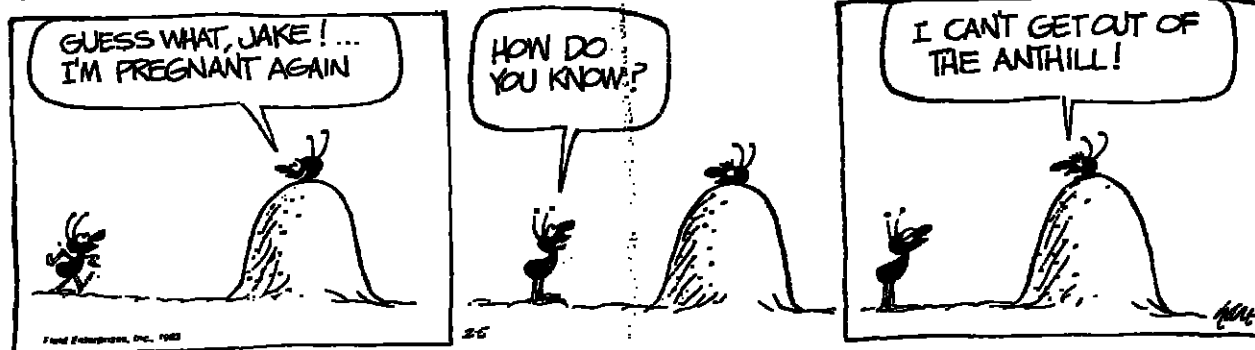
Professor Jens Peter Larsen of Copenhagen University said he had no doubt the work was by Mozart. Although it has been lost, its existence was known because its first few bars were in the Köchel thematic catalog of Mozart's works, where it is numbered 16a.

The finding of another early Mozart symphony, in F major and with the Köchel number 19a, was announced early in 1981 by the Bavarian State Library.

PEANUTS



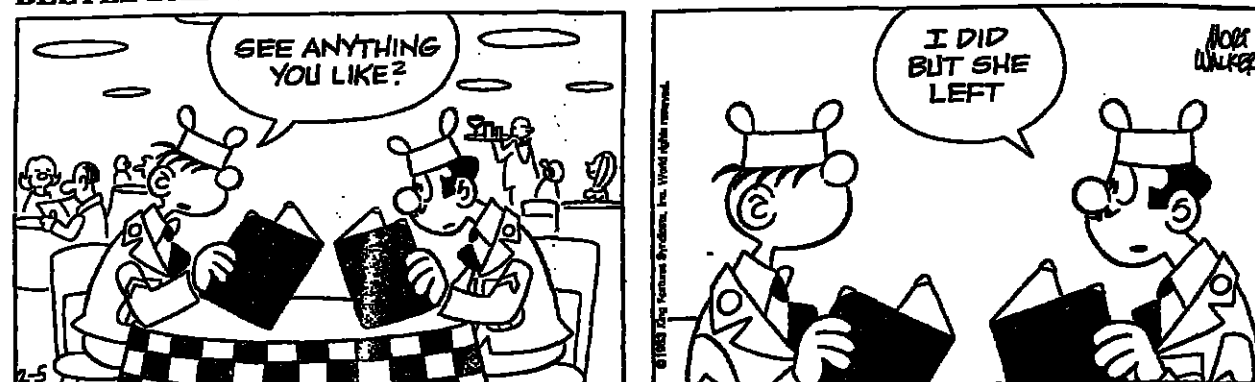
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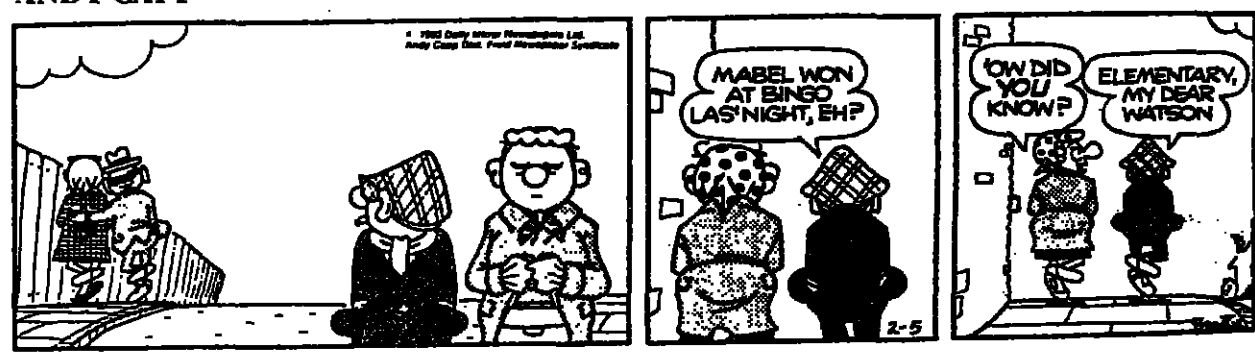
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BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



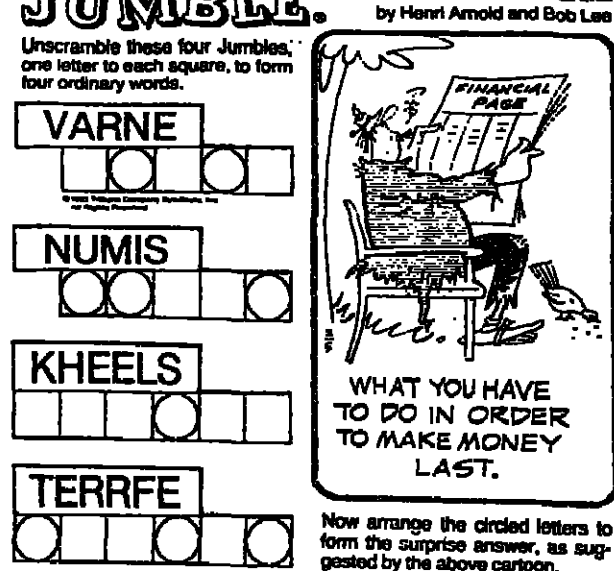
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REX MORGAN



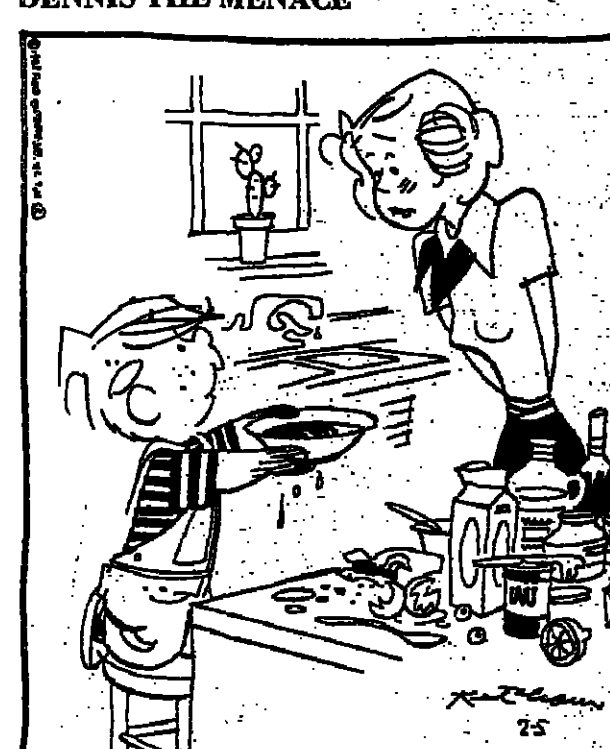
JUMBLE



Answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: LEECH PIOUS FORAGE PYTHON
Answer: He's very bright—picks up things easily—A SHOPLIFTER

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS... BUT I MADE IT ALL BY MYSELF!"

to Coach NFL Chief

—Technique and strategy coach for the NFL's New York Giants, Bill Belichick, has been named as the new head coach of the team. Belichick, 47, has coached for the Giants for the past two seasons and has a record of 12 wins and 10 losses. He is a former player for the team and has a degree in business administration from the University of Pennsylvania. Belichick is expected to be announced as the new head coach in the next few days.

Stage Soccer Finals

—The World Soccer Finals, which began in London last night, will feature a match between the United States and the Soviet Union. The match is expected to be a close one, with both teams having a strong chance of winning. The game will be broadcast live on television and radio.

Campage by Steinbrenner

—New York Yankees manager George Steinbrenner has announced that he will be campaigning for the position of Governor of New York in the upcoming election. Steinbrenner, 51, has been a member of the New York State Assembly and has a record of 12 wins and 10 losses. He is expected to be announced as the new Governor in the next few days.

Colavito Avoid Jail

—A former professional boxer, Tony Colavito, has been released from jail after serving a 30-day sentence for a traffic violation. Colavito, 35, has a record of 12 wins and 10 losses. He is expected to be released in the next few days.

Race Canceled in Ger

—A race scheduled for this weekend in Germany has been canceled due to bad weather. The race was expected to be a close one, with both teams having a strong chance of winning. The game will be broadcast live on television and radio.

Buxton Title Bout Se

—A boxing match between Buxton and Title is scheduled for this weekend. The match is expected to be a close one, with both fighters having a strong chance of winning. The game will be broadcast live on television and radio.

هكنا من الأهل

ART BUCHWALD With a Cast of Billions

WASHINGTON — The most important book published in Washington this year is titled "The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1984." I haven't had time to read it myself, though I've browsed through it to see if my name was mentioned. But I asked a friend who reviews fiction and nonfiction for The Washington Post what he thought of it.

"It's the best book I've read this year," he said. "Frankly, I think it's going to be another 'Winds of War.'"

"That good, huh?"

"I couldn't put it down. I kept turning the pages to see what government program would be cut next. It's more frightening than 'Rosemary's Baby.'"

"You mean it's a thriller?"

"More of a whodunit. Or specifically, who's doing it to whom. It's about money and power, the struggle for survival, death, and the man's fate in a world he never made."

"Any sex?"

"The military chapters are very sexy, particularly the love scenes between the president of the United States and the new weapons that the Pentagon has seduced him into buying."

"You mean the president of the United States is in bed with the military-industrial complex?"

"All through the book. Some of the scenes between them are so hot that Tip O'Neill has threatened to ban the book in Boston."

"Does the president's wife know he's in love with the new weapons?"

"Everybody knows. But the president says he has to do it in the name of national security."

"Is that the main plot?"

'Potomac' Makes Debut

WASHINGTON — Kansas State University scientists seeking a better potato have fooled nature by fusing segments of cells from tomatoes and potatoes to produce the "potomato." Such hybrid plants do not happen naturally. Dr. James F. Sheppard, professor of plant pathology, said the hybrids are thriving in the laboratory at Manhattan, Kansas, growing like a potato vine with deep green leaves.

Theodore Antoniou

By Susan Yerkes

International Herald Tribune

THE WALLS of the Theater am Graterplatz in Munich are raw concrete. Along them stands a chorus — figures in long samurai-like skirts, some naked to the waist, all costumed and made up in concrete grey. A huge wheat field dominates the stage floor, and behind it rises the throne of Pericles.

Pericles, the schizophrenic tyrant of Corinth in the sixth century B.C., is the subject of a much anticipated operatic premiere there Sunday.

"Not quite opera," according to the director, Robert Hoyem. "Ritual — very strongly concentrated into one long happening with ritual variations in our long bunkerlike room with its wheat field."

More than opera, according to the composer, Theodore Antoniou. "It's a super-production. Mixed-media opera with great emphasis on the extra-musical — electronic tapes, optical effects, everything."

Opera or not, "Pericles" is Antoniou's first composition billed as such. Antoniou jets from the United States to Europe at a frenetic pace in the course of his work as professor at Boston University, assistant director of contemporary activities at Tanglewood, organizer of the Hellenic Group of Contemporary Music in Athens, director of the Alex II ensemble in Boston, guest conductor for various orchestras and musical groups, and as a prolific composer, with more than 50 works published and performed.

A 48-year-old dynamo with a gap-toothed grin, an unruly shock of hair, and the slight beginnings of a paunch (a paperback copy of "The Scarsdale Diet" is laid the reference works in his jammed studio shelves), Antoniou seems to charge the air with his passion for music and life. Drunken and ebullient, he is a prizefighter of his Greek heritage and figure prominently in all his work. "Pericles" gives him an opportunity for a synthesis of dramatic elements in one production — and he is making the most of it.

The opera was commissioned shortly after the success of Antoniou's "Nemikikam" (We Are Victorious) — a choral-orchestral



Composer Antoniou: "All my music is a protest."

cantata that marked the opening of the 1972 Olympic Games. When the opera was suggested, Antoniou thought of Pericles at once. "He had been in my mind for years. He was a fascinating character — a strong, extremist personality, rich in variation. My musical language is very aggressive — sometimes huge in dimensions — and could characterize such a person."

At the desk squeezed between piano and synthesizer in his tiny piano Athens studio recently, Antoniou was enthusiastic about his subject. "He was full of complexities."

Pericles was in love with his wife, Melissa. She was in love with him and seduced him in disguise. He married a beautiful 14-year-old — Melissa — whom he loved to the point of distraction. Thinking he was about to lose a war, he killed Melissa rather than see her enslaved by his opponents. Surprised — he won the war, Melissa's ghost — multiplies of her ghost, in fact — haunted Pericles, driving him insane. He became a neophiliac. But this was just the beginning. He murdered Melissa's father. Then he murdered one of his sons, and the other turned against him.

"Each time someone dies," Hoyem says, "a metal and leather torso will be lowered through the concrete ceiling and hang over the stage for the rest of the play." By the end, there should be 26.

From Hitchcock and Vampires To an Opera Premiere in Munich

kind of action. Always, there were two examples I thought of from films. First, Hitchcock. You don't need to have his plots explained. You follow the dramatic strength of the action. You are caught up and see, with horror, events unfold. Second, the vampiric approach to drama. Remember all those old vampire movies? The action is self-explanatory."

The correspondence between Hoyem, who has been rehearsing the work in Munich since November, and Antoniou, reveals just how complex "Pericles" can be. For instance, the matter of the wheat field.

"It will be designed so that Pericles can partially destroy it," Hoyem wrote Antoniou in late November. "Hoyem off the wheat heads in a wild choreography of his own, while his soldiers execute his advisers. I wanted it trampled down but that would be too costly. At any rate, after the intermission it will have become scorched earth, with stubble and blackened remnants. I did want to burn it off once, but it can't be done in a closed, historic theater like the Graterplatz."

Pericles has since come forth with a special-effects field that can be partially burned onstage in each of the scheduled 15 performances.

In Athens, before heading for the final rehearsals in Munich, he had enough projects to fill his 18-21-hour working day to overflowing. "Kind of a sickness," he chuckles. "Conducting a new music series at the Goethe Institute, composing music on a 'Prometheus' theme for the Athens summer festival, and doing preliminary work on his second opera, on the 'Faust' theme, projected for Philadelphia."

And always, listening to everything he can. "I never stop going to concerts — all kinds of times, you know, I am upset by the absence of my professional colleagues there. Sometimes they seem to think forms of music outside their own genre are uninteresting. I can't put such limits. Rock music, folk, classical, electronic, ballet, even sometimes, silence: for me, those magic moments of music may appear in any style, anywhere. And when they do, I want to be there, listening."

PEOPLE Ultimate Marathon

Two British mountaineers and long-distance runners said they plan to run the 2,500-mile (4,000-kilometer) length of the Himalayas to raise money for charity. Adrian Crane and his brother Richard said at a London press conference that their "ultimate marathon" across the central ridge of the world's highest mountain range should take them about 100 days. They hope sponsors will contribute £250,000 (about \$380,000) to the Third World charity, Intermediate Technology Development Group. The brothers said they will begin their trek on March 18 at Darjeeling, India, and run to Rawalpindi, Pakistan, past the base of Mount Everest, K2, Annapurna and other peaks. Adrian, 29, is a computer consultant who lives in Cockermouth, Cumbria, in northwest England. Richard, 26, is a university research staffer in Reading.

Inelda Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, received a U.S. presidential citation during a celebration marking the third anniversary of the founding of a Philippine processing center for the Indonesian refugees. In the citation, read by U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost during ceremonies at the center in Batavia province, President Ronald Reagan thanked Mrs. Marcos for her "humanitarian achievement" for her help in building the center. The center teaches refugees language and other skills as they await resettlement in Western countries. More than 81,000 refugees have been processed at the center, which is financed by the United Nations.

Robert Zimwira, Zimbabwe's high commissioner, said he made "an innocent mistake" in spending most of his government's foreign property fund to buy a \$1-million house in London's plush Mayfair district. "I'm not worried," said Zimwira, appointed shortly after Zimbabwe became independent in 1980. But his government hasn't taken the matter as lightly. A report presented to Zimbabwe's parliament Wednesday accused Zimwira of "a catalog of misdeeds."

The report said Zimwira's unauthorized purchase had cost the government \$708,000 (\$1.1 million), close to the total Zimbabwe had budgeted to buy property for its foreign mission. Broadway's "Moose" show has a new leading lady and an opening date. A spokeswoman for the show said the new star is Holly Taylor, a TV actress who co-starred in an off-Broadway comedy, "Breakfast With Lucy Beas." "Moose" will resume live performances on Feb. 22. Arden withdrew from the first Broadway show in 42 years just a week before the show's Arden, best known from the "Miss Brooks" comedy series in '50s, cited "artistic differences."

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